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SEMI-WEEKLY.

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W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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RUBBER
STAMPS
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

THE AMENDMENT

Minister Cooper Outlines Policy of the Executive.

THEY SUPPORT PRESENT OATH

Maintenance of Republican Form
of Government a Fundamen-
tal Principle.

The afternoon session of the House of Representatives yesterday was devoted chiefly to discussion on the proposed amendment of Article 101 of the Constitution. The amendment omits that part of the oath not to encourage or assist in the restoration or establishment of a Monarchical form of Government. Representative Loebenstein was the principal speaker in support of the amendment. He maintained that the clause was an objectionable one to the natives, and that were it omitted they would be willing to subscribe to it and thus secure better representation. Mr. Loebenstein stated that the amendment had the backing of the American Union Party, and threw upon the gauntlet by daring the Executive to oppose the measure. Minister Cooper said, on the proposed amendment:

Mr. Speaker:—The introduction of this amendment to the fundamental law of the country is indeed a matter of importance, and on which it may well be expected that the Government should define its position. It has been considered a question of so much importance that it has been freely discussed in the Executive Council and our position in regard to the matter has been agreed to. While I think it is quite unanimous among us that it is a question whether or not this condition should now be incorporated in the Constitution we would stand as a unit as being opposed to any such action, yet the framers of the Constitution saw fit to place that provision in the fundamental law of the land; and it is there now as one of the conditions of the right of franchise in this country. The institution of the Provisional Government carried with it the conclusion that the monarchical form of Government had disappeared for all the time in this country. Under the conditions that existed at that time it was quite proper that this qualification should be exacted from all those who sought to be identified with the Government. I was opposed personally to this condition being placed in the Constitution at the time it was framed; but nevertheless it is there, and I feel that it would be a mistake now to change that provision, principally as it would be misunderstood by the friends of the Government as well as the opponents of the Government. I believe it would be a sign to those who have been watching our advance, that we had changed the fundamental policy of the Government, if we should now advocate a change in this provision. It is not a mere matter of sentiment. It is a matter of substance; and would probably carry with it, if the Executive should support this amendment, the conviction that we no longer cared for the proposition of maintaining the Republic, and that it was a matter of indifference to us whether or not a change was made. It is likely that legal construction of this provision of the Constitution would go so far as to prevent a man from making any effort to change the form of Government, even by ballot; and this seems to be what is now objected to. If it is of sufficient substance to be repugnant on this ground to those who have heretofore refused to become identified with the Government, then there is every reason to retain it in the Constitution. The Constitution provides that all persons born within its jurisdiction or naturalized are citizens thereof. It is said that the provision now sought to be stricken from the Constitution is the only reason why many of our native born have declined to become identified with the Government. If this be true, then there should be no modification of the Constitution at this time for fear of its being misunderstood by them. For if there is one fundamental principle of this Government it is that a Republican form of government shall be maintained in this country until the consummation of the one grand object for the establishment of the Government, that of annexation to the United States of America. It is on this ground that the Executive feel that it cannot support this amendment. It is not the purpose of the Executive to enter into an extended debate on this question but simply to outline its position.

An Explosion.

The Government quarries at Kama-
hili were the scene of an accident at
about 1 p. m. yesterday afternoon and
Allan Clarke was the unfortunate vic-
tim. It was just as work was being
begun again for the afternoon when
the accident happened. Mr. Clarke
was engaged in rebarbbling one of the

boxes of the stationary engine used at
that place. Suddenly there was an
explosion and the box was blown up.
The metal flew into Mr. Clarke's face
and burned him badly about the upper
lip and also in the region of the eye.
He was transferred to his room at the
home of Mr. Fogarty on Beretania
street where he was attended to by
Dr. Howard. Although the injuries
by burning are very painful they are
not at all dangerous as the story that
was spread about the streets had it,
and Mr. Clarke will be about again
in a few days.

HAWAIIAN REGISTRY.

Amendment to Present Law Pro-
posed By Executive.

In the Senate yesterday, Minister
Cooper introduced a new bill in the
shape of an amendment to existing
laws on the registry of vessels. This
amendment was promised during the
steamship China controversy several
months since.

Two sections are proposed to take
the place of the present sections of the
same numbers, as follows:

Section 630. No vessel shall be en-
titled to be registered as a vessel of
the Republic of Hawaii or to be deemed
an Hawaiian vessel or entitled to the
privileges appertaining thereto un-
less said vessel shall be wholly owned
by a citizen or citizens of the Republic
or by an Hawaiian Corporation, the
capital stock of which is wholly owned
by citizens of the Republic.

Section 631. Upon a written appli-
cation being made to the Collector-
General of Customs, pursuant to the
terms of the last preceding section,
which shall include the oath of the
owner of the vessel sought to be re-
gistered and in case the vessel is owned
by an Hawaiian Corporation, the officer
of the President, Secretary, or Treasur-
er thereof setting forth the name and
description of the vessel, whether the
same is domestic or foreign built and in
foreign built, how acquired, that the
applicant is a citizen of the Republic,
and in case there is another owner,
that there is such other owner spec-
ifying his name and place of abode and
that he is a citizen of the Republic,
and in case the oath is made by an
officer of a corporation, that such cor-
poration is incorporated under the
laws of the Republic, and that the cap-
ital stock thereof is wholly owned by
citizens of any foreign Prince or State
directly or indirectly by way of trust,
confidence or otherwise interested in
such vessel, or in the profits or issues
thereof, the Collector-General of Cu-
stoms shall cause such vessel to be
measured and tonnage ascertained ac-
cording to the mode hereinafter pre-
scribed. Said appreciation in case the
vessel is foreign built shall be accom-
panied by the evidences of title.

NO MEASLES HERE.

Quarantine Is Clear—Case Was a
China Sailor.

A number of officers and members
of the Board of Health supposed on
Sunday that the case of measles aboard
the S. S. China was taken to the quar-
antine station here, accepting it as
granted that the sick man was one of
the contract laborers for a planta-
tion. This was a mistake. One prom-
inent officer telephoned to the Island
in the harbor yesterday morning and
learned that the case of measles was
still aboard the steamer. The sick man
was a member of the crew of the
steamer. There is no illness of any
sort in quarantine here. All of yester-
day was occupied by King McVeigh
and his men in fumigating the effects
of the laborers and having the men
and women take baths.
It is recorded in histories of the Is-
lands that measles caused the death
of ten per cent of the population here
in 1848. The natives, instead of keep-
ing warm, took baths in cold water,
"drove the fever in" and perished
quickly. In late years the mortality
with measles has amounted to very
little.

CHARTER READY.

Five Cent Fare In Franchise of
Rapid Transit Co.

At a meeting which lasted till quite
a late hour last night, the attorneys
and temporary directors of the new
Honolulu Rapid Transit Co., Ltd., com-
pleted the draft of the charter for
which application will be made.

The company proposes to begin with-
in one year from the time leave is
granted, the construction of a first-
class, well equipped, modern electric
street railway system, with the right
to use compressed air or some other
newly discovered power later. The
company will agree to complete and
have in operation in three years, fifteen
miles of track or line, covering terri-
tory described in the franchise and
heretofore mentioned in this paper.

It is stipulated in the franchise that
the fare shall not on any line of the
Honolulu Rapid Transit Co., Ltd., ex-
ceed five cents and that school children
shall be carried for half fare. One
nickel would thus serve to pay the
passage of an adult from Moanalua to
Kaplanani park.

Sr. Michael Hicks-Beach, who has
just attained the age of 60, has spent
more than half his life in the House of
Commons, and has twice been Irish
secretary.

COFFEE IS CLEAR

No Blight or Fungus or Insect Pest Found on Hawaii.

REPORT ON EXPERT VIEW

What Mr. Marsden and Prof. Koe-
bele Found—Mistakes Have Been
Made in Planting—Successes.

Jos. Marsden, Commissioner of Agricul-
ture and Professor Koebele, the Hawaiian
Government entomologist, return from
the coffee districts of the Island of Ha-
waii with the glorious report that the
thousands of trees of the big and little
plantations are entirely free from any
blight, fungus or insect pest. During
the concluding months of last year and
in the beginning of this year letters and
specimens concerning blight were fre-
quently received from Hawaii at the office
of the Commissioner of Agriculture. The
heaviest, if not nearly all the complaint
was from the district of Puna. Mr. Mar-
sden made microscopic examinations and
efforts at cultures, but found nothing on
leaf or branch. He gave opinion that the
coffee was clean. Professor Koebele, up-
on arrival from the United States, con-
firmed the belief of Mr. Marsden and
further agreed with the suggestion that
the trouble was likely due to some fault
in planting.

The two officials of the Agricultural
bureau were accompanied in the travels
on Hawaii by the Sheriff of the Island,
L. A. Andrews, a gentleman who is heav-
ily interested in the culture of coffee and
has given it attention for several years.
From Hilo the party journeyed over a
fine road to Puna. It was noticed on the
plantations from which the alarm had
been sounded that entirely healthy trees
and weaklings were side by side. Noth-
ing foreign to coffee growth could be
found about the falling or sick trees. Mr.
Marsden and Professor Koebele were now
firmly convinced that the trouble had
been caused by errors in planting. They
gave descriptions of the roots of the droop-
ing roots and then had bad trees taken
up. It was seen at once that every
"failure" of a tree had a "tap root" that
had been almost entirely eradicated be-
fore planting or that had been left too
long and had curled instead of growing
naturally. That such was the case was
made clear to the visitors and to the
planters in every investigation made. A
tree planted without allowing a straight
tap root of about eight inches will grow
finely for a couple of years, but when
called upon to bear, will become ill, droop,
wither and refuse to show berries. Evi-
dence was piled up to sustain the verdict
reached and there will be but little more
of the plantings that give a deceptive,
useless and non-producing tree. There
has been plenty of this bad planting in
Olaa. At one plantation of considerable
size it will be necessary to pull up and
replace fully two-thirds of the trees.
There are plantations where the third
planting of trees is now growing and
where the whole trouble has been the
practical killing of the tree before it has
been placed in the ground. There is no
coffee in Puna or Olaa, or in fact in any
coffee district of the Islands at this time,
any disease. A white fly that does very
little harm was noticed, but it is dis-
appearing under treatment. The spider
about which so much has been said and
which has been feared, was seen. It is
an insect that seeks only the weak and
dying trees that in any event would not
produce and that must come up. Closest
examination dissipated completely the
erroneous theory that a leaf disease had
appeared. Both Mr. Marsden and Profes-
sor Koebele have studied this leaf disease
in Ceylon and elsewhere and demonstrated
that it had not yet reached Hawaii.

The coffee growers are learning rapidly
by experience and are willing to listen
to official advice. Thousands of trees
have been planted improperly in various
districts. But in Olaa now there may be
seen acres upon acres of trees that are
successful and that will bear well. Mr.
Marsden repeats, as he has before, the
assurance that the success of the coffee
business in Olaa and Puna is assured.
The good trees are wonderfully thrifty.
The travelers were very much struck
with the work of the Sison boys, who
have personally performed nearly all the
labor which has placed their plantation in
such a promising condition.

In Hamakua the Louisiana boys were
found to be doing correct planting and
will be rewarded with profitable results.
They have fine land and upon advice will
have the old trees on the ridges for
wind breaks and will add to this shelter
by planting the seeds of quick growing
trees, these seeds to be sent by Mr. Mar-
sden at once. An immense crop will be
taken off at the Horner plantation. One
gold or piece of forty-five acres will give
a yield that will surprise all coffee men.
It is shown in Hamakua that coffee will
not stand continuous wind, but that it
will thrive there under shelter. The soil
is very good.

Satisfactory progress is being made by
the settlers in the Honokaa homestead
district. The men here were the first to
take up land under the new law. It is a
notable fact that in the earlier
days of the colony holdings changed
hands about every season, but that the
present occupants are on the farms to
remain. The leader here in coffee culture
is Mr. de Mello. He has seven or eight

acres which will this year return him
about \$1,000 to \$1,200. Wind breaks are
used here. Nearly all the homesteaders
are Portuguese and as a rule do not go
in for coffee beyond a small patch near
the farm house. Mr. Marsden thinks
each one should be encouraged to put in
seven or eight acres of coffee and is cer-
tain that it would pay handsomely. The
sugar plantation people here encourage
the homesteaders and esteem them high-
ly as a permanent supply of the better
class and better paid labor.

In selling the new lots above Honokaa,
the Government reserved a strip of 250
feet between each farm. Purchasers were
required to fence their holdings. This
leaves the forest piece held back by the
Government open and the underbrush as
well as the trees are being destroyed by
cattle. The settlers want the Govern-
ment to fence the ends of the reserva-
tions to accomplish what was intended
and Mr. Marsden strongly recommends
that this be done. He adds that the
settlers are willing to keep an eye on the
vacant tracts adjoining them and would
readily keep fences in repair and drive
out cattle that managed to get into the
forest strips. The settlers here have just
planted and were very much pleased to
meet the Government representative and
to receive sound advice. This district is
capable of producing a full quotation of
Hawaiian coffee.

The report is made that the land lately
sold by Sam'l Parker in lots of 40 to 50
acres at \$20 an acre is suitable for coffee
and will yield well if wind breaks are
provided. More of this land should be
placed on the market, as it is easy of
access.

Speaking of the height at which coffee
may be successfully grown, Mr. Marsden
is positive of 2,750 feet, because on this
trip he found it at that altitude. It was
a healthy and heavy production. The
bean is small, but will do doubt be
found to be of superior quality. Some of
the trees have yielded as much as five
pounds and all the trees are of vigorous
growth.

Mr. Marsden is very enthusiastic over
the new roads on the Island of Hawaii.
He says most remarkable and surprising
and satisfactory progress has been made
in this direction and has only to advise
that good work should go on. The people
over there are deeply impressed with
what has been done. It is a revelation to
some of the kamaainas to ride in a
carriage these days over a section which
they had always believed would never
have a better thoroughfare than a horse-
back trail. Mr. Marsden lived on Hawaii
many years himself and knows what he
is talking about in these premises. He
mentioned especially the new eighteen
miles of road from Hilo to Honohia,
calling it first-class. On the road to Lau-
pahoehoe there is only one bad gulch. The
great Laupahoehoe gulch has a road good
enough for a bicycle track. The stage
line from Honokaa to Kawaihae is a
great surprise and a great convenience.
A little more work is one section of the
line will complete a magnificent highway
and a great trade artery from Punaluu
in Kau to Kawaihae in North Kohala,
something of which the old timers had
never dreamed. The proposed road from
Waimea into Kona will open up some of
the finest farming land in the group. It
is in this region that corn and fruits and
alfalfa equal to imported are produced.
This tract, Mr. Marsden thinks could
largely supply Honolulu with the produce
mentioned.

The official party was unable to get
into Kona on this trip, but will visit that
district at another time. After making
this personal inspection in the coffee dis-
tricts, Mr. Marsden strengthens his re-
commendation that it would pay the Gov-
ernment to keep a good man traveling
to instruct the new settlers in coffee and
in conditions generally. He says that if
he was to remain in office he would in-
sist upon an arrangements of this sort be-
ing made.

DIAMOND HEAD.

The Hawaiian Bark Makes a Great
Record Trip.

(Seattle Paper, February 17)

The Hawaiian bark Diamond Head,
Captain Ward, arrived in Port Blake-
ley, Sunday night from Honolulu, com-
pleting what the Captain claims is the
record passage from Puget Sound to
Honolulu and return—namely, 42 days.
The Diamond Head loaded at Ballard
when here before and left Seattle,
January 2, arriving at Honolulu, Janu-
ary 19. After discharging her cargo
she got away on the return trip Janu-
ary 29, and came across the ocean in
11 days. She was delayed off the cape
two days by contrary winds but with
a favorable breeze sailed right up the
strait, arriving in Port Townsend Bay,
Sunday night, February 13.

Captain Ward is proud of the per-
formance of his vessel, and says if any
skipper can show a better record, he
would like to hear from him. The
Diamond Head will go to Blakeley for
cargo.

It is, or should be, the highest aim
of every merchant to please his cus-
tomers, and that the wide-awake drug
firm of Meyers & Eschleman, Sterling,
Ill., is doing so, is proven by the fol-
lowing, from Mr. Eschleman: "In my
sixteen years' experience in the drug
business I have never seen or sold or
tried a medicine that gave as good
satisfaction as Chamberlain's Colic,
Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy." Sold
by all Druggists and Dealers. Ben-
son, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for the
Hawaiian Islands.

The Ke Au Hood will not be able to
get away today. Her time of sailing
has been set for tomorrow.

MONSTER DINNER

The Banquet Given to Employees of the Iron Works.

EVENING PLEASANTLY SPENT

Music and Address—T. H. Davies
and Alex. Young Make Speeches.
Talked Straight to all the Men.

There were four tables for the dinner
which Theo. H. Davies gave to the em-
ployees of the Honolulu Iron Works at In-
dependence Park pavilion on Saturday
night. One table ran the width of the big
hall just in front of the platform and the
other three extended the length. The
head of the table was of course where Mr.
Davies sat. This was at the center in
front of the elevated station of the Quin-
tette Club. Near the host were Mr. He-
demann, manager of the Iron Works,
John F. Hackfeld, Alex. Young, ex-man-
ager of the works, E. D. Tenney, F. M.
Swamy, J. B. Atherton, C. C. Kennedy,
foremen of various departments of the
shops, leading men in the house of Theo.
H. Davies & Co., and members of the
press. Chairs at the three long tables
were occupied by the 25 men on the pay
rolls of the works and men from the mer-
cantile house of the President of the Iron
Company. The decorations consisted of
flags and greens. The service, under the
direction of Caterer Chapman, was ex-
cellent and the meal a genuine banquet.
During the discussion of the food there
was music by the string orchestra and
an earnest buzz of conversation. The
gathering was notable for the easy man-
ner of the man and for the considerable
proportion of native Hawaiians at the
tables. Even the apprentice boys and
laborers were neatly dressed and con-
ducted themselves without any show of em-
barassment.

At the period of coffee and cigars, Mr.
Davies made an address. His first remark
was that he was glad to extend a most
cordial welcome to the men of the Honolu-
lu Iron Works. Three cheers were
given with a will and Mr. Davies con-
tinued that he was more than pleased to
note the loyalty of the men to the estab-
lishment. They were gathered as one
family and with one thought. The united
purpose was the success of the Honolu-
lu Iron Works and all connected with
it. Mr. Davies submitted as his text three
words which he wished all to member.
These comprised the name Honolulu Iron
Works. Honolulu is the capital of the
country and its commercial and manu-
facturing center. Thus it represents
much more than it appears to be consid-
ered merely as a town. The Hilo people are
said to be jealous of this place, but what-
ever their sentiments, when they want
good machinery they send to the Honolu-
lu Iron Works for the same. When Mr.
Gladstone on one occasion in making a
speech in Scotland used the word English
in referring to the empire, he was called
upon to change it to British. Honolulu
as the capital means much more, has
much more significance than the geograph-
ical location or the bare name might
indicate. Hilo has a volcano, but it has
no Iron Works as yet. The men of the
Works have their homes and families
and their business in Honolulu and hence
have an especial personal interest in the
place.

While all know well the value of iron,
few indeed appreciate its full worth and
infinite utility. The workers in the metal
have a greater love for it than any peo-
ple. The worker who sang "I care for
nobody no, not I, and nobody cares for
me," was called the jolly miller but he
only turned wheat into flour and was not
a mechanic breathing or shaping life and
action and beauty into raw material.
Men working in iron cannot enjoy the
abandon of jollity, for they must co-oper-
ate in their tasks and they are linked
together in their daily pursuits. Solo-
mon's tribute to iron classes it by that
wise man as the symbol of strength, de-
votion, firmness and nobility. "Iron
sharpeneth iron." The speaker delighted
to think of the description of Tubal Cain
as "A man of might when the world was
young." A proud calling indeed was that
of the man who worked in iron.

Works—There are classes of men who
believe that others have easy, idle times,
without any work—innocent of toil or
effort. Some of the managers will say
that the agents have nothing to do. This
is all a mistake. Every man performs
his share of the whole that is absolutely
necessary to bring about the desired re-
sults. In the whole series from begin-
ning to finish there can be no rest for any
factor. In the work of life there is no
place for the one who may wish an as-
signment to do nothing. Mr. Davies spoke
of one time being with a delegation that
waited upon Mr. Havermeyer in New
York City. The others from Hawaii were
the late Dr. Mott-Smith, P. C. Jones, Mr.
Jensenberg and Mr. Glade. Dr. Mott-Smith
was the only planter and he being a man
of less physique than the others it was
claimed that the planter only worked
and that the passage from the Bible
which described "The oxen ploughing and
the asses feeding beside them," told of
the situation in a way. The agents really
do their share and more too and as for
the Honolulu Iron Works employees with
relation to the chief industry of the coun-
try and the island, all the men are oxen.
There is no place in the establishment

for loafers and they don't have them in the shops anywhere.

A good many decorations, emblems, medals, etc., are worn by men in Honolulu and elsewhere. The badge of the Honolulu Iron Works, on the coat or in the heart is one of which any man may justly be proud. Sometimes it has been called a foreign corporation. All of the stock of the company that is not held in this city is owned by widows and sisters of men who had a great deal to do with making the Iron Works. No man should begrudge them their share. Honolulu is a place remarkable for one thing perhaps above all others in the fact that both big and little things are noticed by everybody. You meet the same men on the streets day after day and the community is so isolated or pent-up that everybody may be said to be living in a glass house. Now, when the big sugar mill for Honolulu plantation was built at the works, it seemed a treasured and beautiful thing to many of the men who had to do with its construction. One of the men remarked one day that it seemed a pity that such a production should be destined to be hidden away in a gulch on Hawaii. Well, before that mill was shipped it was looked at most carefully by all the plantation men who were able to call and the slightest details of it were inspected and commented upon. It came out then and it came out more positively after the mill was in operation and was doing all that had been promised, that putting the most skillful and honest work and the best material into it had paid and had been right and proper. Every man of the Works has a right to be proud of such an output. Mr. Davies recalled the trying and arduous work performed upon the Austrian frigate that once put in here for repairs and that was mended by the company. When that ship was surveyed by the officials of the Austrian Government the verdict was that the best work and the best material in her was from the Honolulu Iron Works. There was satisfaction in this. Good work is what stands.

Small things heeded in the contracts undertaken by the Iron Works fix and maintain the character of the plant and the business. There should be no pretense or sham in work. A shoddy job is a disgraceful thing. In working faithfully each man aids himself in building up his own personal character and personal character is the most important of all things. All men should be willing to exhibit the smallest portion of their work and as freely and frankly look into the faces of each other with the confidence that comes of fidelity and attention to duty. Mr. Davies cited the historical instance of the services of the British bluejackets who saved the Iron Works during the great fire here and who refused any reward, saying they had only done their duty as faithful servants.

Addressing himself to the native Hawaiians, Mr. Davies said he believed they were as a nation growing into stronger and more stable manhood. He urged them to take their stand on principles rather than issues. They have in their hands the welfare and future of the land. If people could only see them standing firmly a tremendous influence would be felt. For the benefit of the foreigners, Mr. Davies quoted: "Seek ye the peace of the city whither I have carried you." All the men addressed should weld themselves together for mutual good. Mr. Davies closed by reference to the Divine injunction to seek the kingdom of righteousness and the promise in this connection that all else should be added.

Mr. Hedemann, the present superintendent of the Works, had declined to make an address, but his name was cheered when mentioned by others. Mr. J. A. Kennedy, the head office man, is a great favorite with the men. He kept away from the oratorical quarter and spent all his time looking after the comfort of the guests of the evening. Messrs. Crozier, Black and Lyett "begged off" from speech-making. Alex. Young, who had retired from the Works after being superintendent many years was applauded for a couple of minutes when he was introduced by Mr. Davies.

When the greeting had subsided Mr. Young remarked that his sentiments seemed to be known in advance and that anything from him was hardly requisite. He had expected to be sailing for the States at this time but was happy that he had missed the boat of a few evenings before. Mr. Young gave a brief but very interesting description of the Works as he found them when he went into the service in 1863. He also exhibited with pride a watch which had been presented to him by the men nineteen years ago. Mr. Young said he had the greatest aloha for all the men and he believed it was reciprocated to a great extent for during all the time he was in charge every employee had promptly and good-naturedly obeyed every order and had always worked for the best interest of the establishment. He could see that this spirit still prevailed and was glad that the business of the company was increasing and improving in every way and that the shops were crowded with work. Good work had always been turned out of the Honolulu Iron Works and he believed it always would be of the very best quality.

Mr. Young spoke to the native Hawaiians and said it had always been a delight to him to see a young son of the soil take hold but that in the past they had not been quite so tenacious as the foreign boys. He urged the Hawaiians to take hold of their own destiny and to be responsible for their own future. He said he had seen the Hawaiians in the past and that they were a noble and brave people and that he hoped to see them in the future as a nation of men.

Acknowledging the address of Mr. Davies, Mr. Young said that the men of the Works were proud of the address and that they were glad to see a young son of the soil take hold of his own destiny. He said he had seen the Hawaiians in the past and that they were a noble and brave people and that he hoped to see them in the future as a nation of men.

of the money—too much—that had been paid the men had gone for something that was a terrible injury to both body and soul. He had said time and again that it would pay the company to subsidize the closing point saloons in the neighborhood of the Works. The man who takes up the practice of drinking during the day, or even at any time, soon becomes an abject, pitiable slave to it. He had thought that when liquor was tabu to the natives that they were wronged in having themselves thus questioned and singled out. Now he saw that it was a mistake to open the saloons to them. "I say to you Hawaiians to avoid liquor as you would pestilence. The greatest fear I have for you is that you will take to drink and be ruined by it. To foreigners drink is a treachery indeed, but they are better able to take care of themselves than the native Hawaiian." In bidding good-bye to all, Mr. Young asked them to keep the good name of the Iron Works, of Hawaii and especially of Honolulu, with the greatest care upon the dangers against which he had warned them.

There was one other speech. A musical hour followed the addresses of Messrs. Davies and Young. Numbers were given by the Nuuanu Mandolin Club and the Honolulu Iron Works Glee Club and there was a solo by Mr. Stoddart.

Wm. C. Roe who has the record term of services addressed Mr. Davies for the men and made an excellent speech, thanking the President of the company for his liberality and was assured of the appreciation of the men.

At the beginning, after all were seated, Divine blessing was invoked by Mr. Davies. The host of the evening is to leave the island on the 15th inst., and will be absent for some time. The dinner was a great success in every way. The men were immensely pleased and Mr. Davies is to be congratulated.

A WARM DEBATE

House Discusses Important Measure.

Proposed to Reduce Time of Suspension of Sentence From Two Years to 13 Months.

SENATE.

Fifteenth Day, March 4.

The Senate had a short session. At the opening, Acting President Cooper announced the return of the President of the Republic and stated that President Dole would at once assume the functions of his office.

Senator Schmidt announced his intention of introducing a bill to amend the tax bill to do away with Schedule E.

Senator Brown reported from the Judiciary on the items in the salary schedule of the appropriation bill.

The Act to enlarge Kapiolani Park was returned from the Printing Committee.

The House bill regulating the terms of the Circuit Court passed the third reading without debate and went to the Enrollment Committee.

The House bill amending the Civil Laws relating to interest on money was read by title, passed the second reading and was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The House bill repealing certain acts relating to appeals from Circuit Court took the same course.

The Senate Salary Appropriation bill was taken up to allow action on the report of the Judiciary Committee on the Attorney-General's Department. No report was made on the salaries of the Stenographer and the Assistant Attorney-General as the Committee wished further time for considering those items. All the other items in the bill were passed as scheduled excepting the following: Salary of Deputy Marshal to remain at \$3,600 for the period instead of being advanced to \$4,000, salaries of clerk to Sheriff of Hawaii and of Maui \$1,400 instead of \$1,800 salary of clerk to Sheriff of Kauai advanced from \$600 to \$800, Deputy Sheriff of South Kohala \$1,080 instead of \$1,440, Deputy Sheriff of North Hilo \$1,440 instead of \$1,920, Deputy Sheriff of North Kona \$1,800 instead of \$2,400, Deputy Sheriff of South Kona \$1,440 instead of \$1,920, Deputy Sheriff of Puna \$1,200 instead of \$1,920, Deputy Sheriff of Kauai advanced from \$2,400 to \$3,000, Deputy Sheriff of Kaula \$1,200 instead of \$1,560, Deputy Sheriff of Ewa \$1,440 instead of \$2,400.

Senators McCandless and Baldwin having announced that they would not be present on Saturday and there being little business the Senate then adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs reported that the President of the Republic had returned and assumed the functions of his office.

The Speaker presented the following answer of the Minister of the Interior to questions propounded by various members of the House:

To Representative Parris: "The Superintendent of Public Works has the Road Engineer here the authority to withdraw a road contract of public lands awarded by the Minister of the Interior is a matter for taking private lands for Government roads and for the purpose of an interest in the same. As far as the Government has been concerned, the road has been constructed and the Government has no interest in it. There are no claims for road damages on the except those in process of amicable settlement."

Laid on the table to be brought up at some future time.

To Representative Loebeinstein in answer to questions relating to road contracts on the island of Hawaii. This report contained a detailed list of contracts for road work for the two years ending December 31st, 1897, with the names of the bidders. The report closes with the following: "The only cases where contracts have been awarded or bids received, altered or amended after the tenders have been received and opened according to advertisement, are where original bids were too high. These are shown in the above list. No contracts which were required by law to be advertised have been let without such advertisement."

Representative Robertson presented a report from the Judiciary Committee on House Bill No. 7, relating to assault and battery. The committee submitted a substitute bill, at the same time recommending that Bill No. 7 be laid upon the table.

Representative Achi gave notice that he would introduce a few amendments to the Constitution.

Second reading of House Bill No. 1, providing for suspension of sentence in certain cases with the majority and minority reports of the Judiciary Committee, the former recommending a certain amendment and the latter, its indefinite postponement.

The Attorney-General moved for a reduction of the time of suspension of sentence from two years to thirteen months. Representative Atkinson supported the motion of the Attorney-General.

Representative Isenberg was in favor of the bill. Representative Robertson made a long speech against the bill as a whole. He spoke of the "low lived" informers of the Police Department who might go to the Marshal, whisper in his ear that a certain person convicted a year ago and in whose case sentence had been suspended had committed the same offense again and then have the satisfaction of seeing that person go to jail.

The Attorney-General said that he did not see the propriety of using harsh terms.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The suspension of sentence Act came up again for discussion, Representative Robertson speaking against and the Attorney-General, for the measure.

After much discussion, the first Section was passed.

As the remainder of the sections were read, Representative Loebeinstein arose each time and moved for indefinite postponement. Throughout the whole consideration of the bill there were six in favor of and five against the passage of the bill. The debate grew very warm at certain stages, particularly when the Attorney-General was questioned by Representatives Robertson and Loebeinstein. The bill finally passed second reading. Third reading was set for Tuesday next.

Representative Robertson then addressed the following questions to the Attorney-General:

1. During the past biennial period, in how many cases was sentence suspended in the District Court of Honolulu?

2. In how many of such cases was sentence subsequently imposed. (Giving the various kinds of cases and number of each in both answers.)

3. Please give the same information as to the preceding biennial period if any record has been kept.

Report of the Finance Committee on Schedule E, was postponed until Monday.

House Bill No. 5 taken up for consideration with the committee's report.

An extra section providing for license to carry a shotgun for hunting purposes was passed as recommended by the committee. This fixes the license at \$5. Several of the members spoke on the advisability of passing this section as a measure against the indiscriminate killing off of the game on the islands.

Other sections were read when further consideration was postponed until Monday.

The House Bill providing for road supervisors in chief was read second time by title and referred to the following special committee: Representatives Loebeinstein, Kaeo, Robertson, Achi and Kahaulelo.

At 5 p. m. House adjourned.

IN SHORT SESSION.

A Few Petitions Presented to House On Saturday.

Fifteenth Day, March 5.

Representative Loebeinstein presented a petition from a number of residents of North Hilo asking for a road through Kaula and Paana, North Hilo. Other petitions were as follows:

Isenberg, \$5,000 for the completion of the road through Wailale, Niu, Wailale and Maunalea. To Public Lands Committee.

Achi: An appropriation for six lights at Hookena, South Kona. To Public Lands Committee.

Achi: \$10,000 for making and building a road from Hookena to Kulae, South Kona. To Public Lands Committee.

Achi: \$500 for establishing a school house in Honolulu. To Educational Committee.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs announced the following signed by the President:

Act No. 1, relating to appropriation for expenses of the Legislature for the session of 1898.

Joint resolution on the Maine disaster.

Representative Kahaulelo introduced a resolution to the effect that an item of \$500 be inserted in the Appropriation bill for paying rent on the houses of J. Pinao in Kapunokilo this city, quarantined by the Board of Health for the last two years and four months. A bill was handed in with the petition. Referred to Education Committee.

House adjourned at 11:10.

W. F. Wentworth the well known Eastern reader and impersonator will soon visit Honolulu.

Baking powder at 25 cents or 30 cents a pound never ought to have been sold, because good baking powder is cheaper—does more for the money.

But now as the good times are coming back—as the newspapers say—the excuse for cheap baking powders is even less than ever.

Your money back if you don't like SCHILLING'S BEST—at your grocer's.

We Don't Want Your Money!
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A LITTLE EVERY MONTH Is what we would like.

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Both of which we Guarantee.
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Honolulu. **L. B. KERR, Sole Agent.**

HAMAKUA PLANTATION,
PAAUULO, HAWAII, H. I.
MR. J. G. SPENCER,
PACIFIC HARDWARE CO.,
Honolulu.

DEAR SIR:—The Secretary Disc Plow I purchased from you is giving us satisfaction. We are using it to plow under a crop of lupins. They are three feet high and very thick. Your plow turns them completely under, at the same time plowing the land fourteen inches deep.

I feel satisfied that with this plow the draft for the same quantity and depth of work is as 6 to 8. That is, with the old plow, to do the same work, it takes 8 good mules; with your plow it takes only 6, and they are less tired at night.

Please send me another plow by first schooner leaving for this.

You are at liberty to use this in any way you may see fit. Yours truly,

A. LIDGATE.

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The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Fish, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.

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A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

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CRESOLENE being administered by inhalation gives the safest and most effective means of treating the throat and bronchial tubes. Its efficiency in Whooping Cough and Croup is wonderful. Its antiseptic virtues render it invaluable in contagious diseases, as Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, etc. Descriptive booklet with testimonials free. Sold by druggists.
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A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plovers, Railways and Hoists; also, furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 80 miles.

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Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Candles and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also, attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO HOFFMAN, Manager.

**RUBBER STAMPS
(AND)
STEREOTYPES**
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.
Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

THE CALL CAME

Sudden Death of Captain E. D. Crane of This City.

MANY YEARS A RESIDENT

Had the Esteem and Confidence of All—Was a Man Among Men. Career—A Large Funeral.

A little before noon on Saturday last, the community sustained a genuine shock in the announcement that Capt. E. S. Crane had passed to the great beyond. No other citizen was better known and no other man of Honolulu had more warm friends. No other man stood higher among his fellows here than judged by the standards used in measuring men of character and nobility. Captain Crane died at his home in Palama surrounded by the sorrowing and stricken members of his family and a few intimate friends. This was at 11:15 a. m. on the 6th inst. The funeral was held on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock from the hall of Masonic Lodge Le Progres.

Capt. E. D. Crane was 67 years of age. He was a native of New Bedford and took to the sea when a boy of 13. This calling he followed a great many years with more than ordinary success, being entrusted with important commands and errands requiring the exercise of ability beyond seamanship. It was in the "whaling days" that Captain Crane made himself well known in both the Atlantic and Pacific. He touched these islands first in 1844, became impressed with the country and the thought that it had a fine future. Returning ten years later, after active work and a number of adventures, he became a permanent citizen of the country and has remained here ever since. He gained the confidence of all with whom he came in contact, was known from Hawaii to Niihau by the native Hawaiians and was trusted implicitly by them and was their firm friend. One of the Kings appointed Captain Crane to be Sheriff at Kau, Hawaii, and he discharged the duties of the position in a satisfactory and creditable manner. As the commander of inter-island packets he was known to everybody. Members of the reigning families and chiefs were always partial to the craft in charge of Captain Crane. He was master of the crack schooner Nettle Merrill. When that vessel was wrecked about a dozen years ago at Waimea, Kauai, Captain Crane came ashore to stay. He was given a position in the Water Works Department and was up to his death a faithful, conscientious and valued man in a position requiring intelligence and judgment beyond the ordinary. He performed his duties carefully to the last and when he knew he was becoming weakened by age thought first of his word and then of his family and friends and last of all of himself. He will be missed in the service as well as elsewhere. The cause of his death was heart trouble. The demise was hastened by an accident a few weeks ago, the Captain falling from his vehicle on Judd street while looking after some water works business.

The family of Captain Crane consisted of his devoted wife, his three sons and a daughter. There existed between the Captain and his family members an affection that was deep and strong. His home life and associations were happy in the extreme. He was in every way a model husband and parent.

Capt. E. D. Crane belonged to two of the most prominent secret fraternal societies and was prominent and esteemed in each. He was an earnest Mason and an earnest Odd Fellow; deeply touched and ever mindful of all his obligations. He was a veteran member of Masonic Lodge Le Progres and of Excelsior Lodge of Odd Fellows. The men in these societies knew well indeed and many shed tears upon learning of his death and again at the funeral.

The funeral of Capt. E. D. Crane was under the auspices and direction of the Le Progres Lodge of Masons. The cortege was one of the largest seen in Honolulu in a long time and the floral tributes were numerous and beautiful. The flowers included offerings from the societies, from personal and business friends, from friends of the family and there were not a few from native Hawaiians. There were a number of exquisite pieces, notable among these being the emblems of the two secret orders mentioned and anchors from seafaring friends.

The first service, which was held in the Le Progres Lodge hall on Fort street, was behind closed doors. At its conclusion all were admitted for a last look upon the features of the departed. The procession was then formed and the route by Fort and School streets to Nuanu cemetery taken.

At the grave, under the leadership of C. M. White, master of the Masonic Lodge the strong and deeply religious service of the order was conducted in a manner that seemed to touch all. Worthy Master White was assisted by Jos. M. Little, Master of Masonic Lodge Hawaiian No. 2 and Past Master M. E. Grossman. After the Masons had finished the Odd Fellows members of Excelsior and Harmony Lodges, also placed sprigs of green in the grave. The two secret societies were largely represented at the funeral. Nearly all of the members marched.

The pall-bearers were J. J. Williams, L. L. Lapierre, Louis Toussaint, Captain C. L. Lapierre, Captain Weller and a Masonic brother from the U. S. N. force here.

Alive and Safe.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the young Chinese patriot born in Honolulu has not gone through the experience of having his head divorced from his body. A report to that effect has been published here several times. The Advertiser, disbelieving the sensational yarns published, caused inquiry to be made at the other

end of the line. In response word came by the S. S. China that the young man who was said to have been turned over to the Chinese Government by the British at Hongkong for capital punishment, was well and alive. In effect, Dr. Sun Yat Sen remarks that all reports of his death have been greatly exaggerated. However, the young man has had quite an experience over there and his own account of it furnished for this paper is so interesting that it will be given in a day or two.

BUILD A ROAD AT NIGHT.

Rails Laid Between Spreckelsville and Kahului.

(Special Correspondence). MAUI, March 5.—During the evening of March 1st, between 200 and 300 men, all employees of the Hawaiian Commercial Co., laid a narrow gauge railroad track between Spreckelsville and Kahului. They began work about 10 o'clock and completed laying the track to the sea beach at Kahului by 4 o'clock the next morning.

This new road makes a shorter cut to Kahului than the old railroad by extending toward Wailuku.

Where the new and old roads intersect each other at Kahului a crossing carefully constructed beforehand was placed in position.

It is stated that an iron wharf is already on the way to Maui, and that large warehouses will soon be placed on Kahului beach, Wailukuward of the present landing.

During the evening of the 7th, Makawao citizens will hold a caucus in the Hamakua native church for the purpose of choosing delegates to attend an Island convention which will probably be held in the Wailuku Court House Saturday night, the 12th. It is probable that as Wailuku has no representative in the Legislature, that some Wailuku citizen will be nominated for Senator for the unexpired term.

The March meeting of the Makawao Literary Society which was to have taken place on the 4th was postponed on account of inclement weather until the evening of the 11th.

Today, Fukuda and a colony of Japanese, five men with women and children, are en route for Niihau. Fukuda reports that his store is well established, and that seven families of Portuguese and several families of other nationalities are now at work on their coffee plantations in Niihau.

The old foreign church building in mauka Makawao is advertised for sale. The heavy winds of the week, especially the gale of yesterday, the 4th, has laid low nearly all the corn in the Kula district.

Senator H. P. Baldwin and Representative W. F. Pogue came to Maui by last night's steamer for a brief business visit.

During the 1st, the barkentine John Smith, cleared for Honolulu in ballast, but when well out in the bay was obliged to put back on account of change of wind. On the 3d, the steamer Claudine attempted to tow her out, but the line parted. Today the barkentine will make another attempt.

It is very cold. There have been heavy winds all the week. A gale yesterday and rain today.

REV. ALVIN OSTROM.

Sudden Death of the Pastor of the Kohala Church.

(Correspondence). Friends will be pained to learn of the sudden and unexpected death on Sunday, February 27th of the Rev. Alvin Ostrom, who has served as pastor of the first Foreign church in Kohala since the latter part of 1886. By a singular coincidence he had read for the lesson at church services on the day of his death, the 15th chapter of 1st Corinthians, the 54th verse of which read, "O death, where is thy sting, O grave, where is thy victory," and founded his sermon on the 54th verse, "But thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ," quoting again near the end of his discourse, the words found in the 54th verse, "Death is swallowed up in victory."

At about 4 p. m. he was seized with severe pains in the region of the heart, and although the doctor responded promptly when called by telephone shortly after, he arrived at the house too late for life had passed away. Mrs. Ostrom and two daughters being in attendance. He had the comfort also of being ministered unto by the Rev. S. M. Dodge of San Francisco, who by another singular coincidence was there on a brief visit and conducted the funeral services on the following day. The remains were laid in the Wainaina cemetery.

Aside from his own church, Mr. Ostrom had endeared himself to the hearts of the Chinese and Japanese by active assistance given to their pastors, interest in their church work, and helpfulness to them in their troubles, and the attendance at the burial services was large, including nearly all the white residents of the district. The floral offerings were beautiful and profuse.

A number of years in the early part of Mr. Ostrom's professional life were spent as a missionary in China, where he gained some knowledge of the language but previous to being called to the church in Kohala he had lived for some years in California. He was about 60 years of age, and leaves behind him, beside his wife and two daughters and two grandsons here, other sons and daughters in distant parts of the earth, two of who were recently mentioned in the Gazette as having gone to the Klondike as representatives of a company formed in Kohala.

Born in Hawaii.

The many friends of the Right Rev. Dr. Staley, the first Bishop of Honolulu, will be glad to know that a member of his family, Miss Mildred Kobolomoana Staley, M. B., is at present in Honolulu, a guest of the Rev. Alex. MacIntosh. Dr. Staley is the S. P. C. K. missionary physician and chief of a hospital for women at Oahu, Hindostan and is now on a furlough, after a resi-

dence in India of more than seven consecutive years. It is interesting to remember that Dr. Staley was born in Honolulu in the house of Governor Kekuanoa, on the spot in Nuuanu valley where Mrs. J. S. Walker now resides and was a granddaughter of the late Queen Emma of revered memory.

FOR KAWAIAHAO.

Benefit Entertainment for the Church's Y. P. S. C. E.

A benefit entertainment in aid of the Y. P. S. C. E. of Kawaiahao will be given in the prayer meeting rooms of the church tomorrow evening, beginning at 7:45 o'clock. The following program has been arranged for the occasion:

Chorus—O come, let us sing unto the Lord.....E. S. Rice
Kawaiahao Choir.
Piano Duet—A coquettish smile.....Violet Lima and Hattie Ayau.
Eva Kinney and Manu Mahelona.
Chorus—O kuu moe, (Semi-chorus).....N. P. I.
Chorus—Joy shall e'er be thine.....C. A. White
Kawaiahao Girls.
Recitation.....David Al
Chorus—O Lord, how excellent is Thy Name.....H. R. Palmer
Kawaiahao Choir.
Piano Duet—Flower Song, Lang. Op. 89
Violet Lima and Hattie Ayau.
Chorus—Nearer Home, (Semi-chorus).....N. P. I.
Vocal Duet—Life's dream is o'er.....J. Kumalae and Julia Kellia.
Chorus—Ka Lai Opua, (Semi-chorus).....Kawaiahao Girls.
Admission to entertainment, refreshments, included, 25 cents.

The A. U. P.

Chairman Kennedy presided at a meeting of the Oahu American Union Party Central Committee on Saturday. Secretary W. R. Sims kept the record. The principal discussion was on Kapolei Park beach. The party platform declares for sea frontage for the park when existing leases to private parties expire. These sub-committees of the Central Committee were announced:

Conference—Jas. A. Kennedy, T. F. Lansing, Geo. W. Smith.
Organization—F. B. McStocker, W. H. Hooga, E. C. Winston.
Resolutions—J. S. Martin, J. A. Low, Ed Towse.
Reception—J. A. McCandless, B. F. Dillingham, F. J. Lowrey.
Finance—Geo. W. Smith, T. F. Lansing, B. F. Dillingham.

An Old-Timer Back.

Richard Weedon, an old kamaaina, and a brother of Walter C. Weedon, returned to Honolulu on the Mariposa yesterday. He has come here to enter into business and as soon as he is settled, will send for his family, now in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mr. Weedon came first to the country in 1867 and went into the office of John Thomas Waterhouse as a clerk, afterwards taking the management of A. S. Cleghorn's store on Nuanu avenue. He was a member of the old Honolulu Rifles when the late C. T. Gulick was captain. After leaving Honolulu, Mr. Weedon did business in London, Eng., Atlanta, Ga., and Brooklyn, N. Y.

Kindergarten Work.

A business meeting of the Board of Supervisors of the Free Kindergartens was held yesterday. The reports of the progress of the work in the various branches were most satisfactory.

A new Kroeger piano has been bought for the Free Kindergartens. Mrs. Thompson will give instruction in emergency nursing to the Training class. The concert in the Y. M. C. A. Thursday night realized \$80. Miss Alexander and the ladies of the Association extend thanks to all who participated in the concert or assisted in selling the tickets, or otherwise.

Will Have a Concert.

Miss Eileen O'Moore, the accomplished violinist, has decided to give a concert some time next week, probably at the opera house. Mr. Oscar Herold who has full charge of the arrangements, is now making preparations for the concert. While the main features of the program will of course be the playing of Miss O'Moore, some local vocalists who always please Honolulu people when they sing, will be included. Miss O'Moore is now on her second grand tour of the world and is cited by the leading journals as being the greatest living lady violinist.

Mine of Nickels.

While digging close to the cottage in Kapalama, at one time occupied by the notorious Arthur Fitzgerald, Saturday morning, a Chinese laborer ran across a large number of nickels buried quite deep in the earth. He took out a few of these and then went to town to notify the Deputy Marshal. Detective Kaapa was sent to the place and succeeded in unearthing \$14.50 in nickels. There is no doubt in the mind of the Deputy Marshal and Detective Kaapa that these nickels form a part of the money stolen from the Palama tram car stables a long time ago.

Friends of Hawaii.

Mrs. Sherman, wife of Judge E. B. Sherman of Chicago, is visiting her niece, Mrs. Henry Castle. For the past few years Mrs. Sherman and her husband have shared the enthusiasms of the Hawaiian colony in Chicago. They were among those who greeted Mr. and Mrs. Dole in Chicago, at the Hawaiian lunch at Kinsley's and, at the reception given by the Union League Club. Judge Sherman was on the committee to arrange for the latter.

Hatchet Highbinder

A Pake employed in a store on King street claims that the highbinders are after him. He is the first man to represent that such citizens have sprung up in the Chinese colony, but declares that this

is the case and that they intend to make him the first victim. His story is that he offended a certain clique and that a man was sent to wipe him out or cut him up with a hatchet. The workman continues that he was walking along quietly in Aala when a Chinaman cast sand in his face and struck him with a hatchet. The man who was assaulted has scar to go in the direction of proving his statement and says he saved his life by running.

National Band.

The grand concert given at the Opera House, Saturday night by the Hawaiian National band was one that gave genuine enjoyment to those who were fortunate enough to be present. Although there were not many people downstairs, the balcony and gallery were filled. The majority of those present were natives. The program was made up of band selections by the National boys, choruses by the Hawaiian Glee and Kawaiahao clubs, quartet by the Aloha Alina Club, trio by the Kawaiahao club, songs by Miss Annie Kanoho, piano solo by Miss Kaeli Nawahl, solo by W. J. Coelho, mandolin and guitar by E. K. Kaal and Toyo Jackson and a solo on six different instruments by Abe W. Dimon. The entertainment closed with a tableau representing Kamehameha I.

A New Kauai Plantation

Home capital is behind a proposal to establish a sugar plantation on lands in and near Waimea, Kauai. This is a fertile and well watered section. The talk at present is of organizing a company with a capital of \$100,000. It is likely that the projectors will be induced to increase this amount, as larger sum needed for a really big business could readily be secured here.

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Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD states publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 18, 1884.

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Dr. Gibson, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of cholera."

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TIMELY TOPICS

March 3, 1898.

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HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY.....MARCH 8, 1898

THE PRESIDENT RETURNS.

We welcome back the President. His trip has secured three benefits. It has quieted the consciences of the earnest patriots who dictated his journey. It has given him a rare opportunity to see American lions. It has put him in the way of gaining some information on state points. As Dr. Johnson said: "The use of traveling is to regulate imagination by reality, and instead of thinking how things may be, to see them as they are."

The President has learned something about the curious political machinery in Washington. Even if he has not secured any votes in favor of ratification, he has probably done something which the earnest patriots did not contemplate. He has paved the way for the closer relations of the two Governments, at least during President McKinley's term. That is a great gain, especially if annexation is delayed. We are liable to the attack of crises and President McKinley has a better understanding of the situation, if it is possible to so have, with Minister Sewall's ample information and conclusions before him.

Some of the E. P.'s are deeply grieved over President Dole's remarks to an interviewer, to the effect that if annexation fails, this Government will go on as usual. The scope of his remark was clearly this, that in the event of no annexation, we would not be overwhelmed with an earthquake of financial and political catastrophe. It was mainly and statesman like to say so, when asked the question. We shall have trouble enough of all kinds if annexation fails, but we congratulate the President that he did not go into hysterics over it, and read to the reporters a Star editorial on impending "blue blazes." We shall face the music. Snakes will be lively in the Paradise of the Pacific, as they were in Eden. But the Earnest Patriots will come to the front with plenty of grit, and help to scorch them.

From the American standpoint, President Dole's remark was of no consequence. The United States are more concerned in our territory than in our people. When California was taken, not a word was said about the feelings and wishes of the greasers. The business of annexation, in Washington, is not a love feast, but a cold blooded political affair.

President Dole returns in good health. Dr. Day has felt his pulse regularly and kept him free from the practice of experimentalists in medicine.

He will find the Legislature in session, and it will worry him some. But its days of existence are only 90 under the Constitution. Naturalists say of the mosquito: "It is born, becomes a father, a grandfather, and dies within one hour." Owing to the awful dignity of man, and his exalted position in the universe, his time is extended, in Legislative bodies, to a period of 90 days. Let the Legislature be as useful as the mosquito, in rapidly begetting off-spring of laws and resolutions, and "whereases," within its period of existence.

THE WICKED USURPATION OF POWER.

Mr A. S. Humphreys, in a well prepared letter to Representative Atkinson, sharply criticises the practice of the Judges refusing to issue warrants of arrest until they are endorsed by the prosecuting officers. He gives a brief, but excellent account of the growth of the idea that prosecuting officers should not assume too much power. So far he makes out a good case against the prevalent practice of the control of the warrants by the prosecuting officers. His statement is clear and able.

But with the usual and inveterate habit of lawyers, he designedly states only one side of the case. He knows that it is the law of this land, as it is of other lands (fully approved of in the Ashford case (Vol 10 Haw. R.) that after a person is arrested the prosecuting officer has absolute power to nolle prosequi or in other words kick the case out of court. Why does not Mr. Humphreys state this law? Simply because he would kick his own case out of the court (of public opinion).

If the prosecuting officer has the power to dismiss a case after arrest why should he not have the power, as the Irishman would say, of "hemming it before arrest"? This is of course to be foreseen that which he has the right to do afterwards.

For instance, if a person is in a riot, a complaint is made and the magistrate issues a warrant. The person is arrested. The prosecuting officer, and they are all dragged into court. The officer looks into the case and with full legal authority determines to dismiss the rioters and 35 he discharges. That is, instead of dragging 35 poor fellows

into court, with great expense to themselves, he examines the case in advance, uses his best discretion, and takes out a warrant for five only, and he prescribes a conviction of these. Representative Robertson and Mr. Humphreys insist that 40 be dragged into court, even if the prosecuting officer, with his undoubted power, discharges 35 of them.

Now Mr. Humphreys and Representative Robertson are not aware of it (but they will be if they practice law in these Islands) that if the 35 poor devils are "pulled in" on charges, in the first instance, they will be forced to pay, say \$10 apiece to "able counsel" to defend them, that is, about \$350. If they are not "pulled in" the able counsel can only look with sadness on a practice, which without regard to its merits, is a direct blow at the prosperity of the Bar, and to that extent endangers our constitutional liberties. For what is liberty worth without lawyers.

Was it Blackstone, who remarked in the opening chapter of his Commentaries: "Let the faithful student in every instance behoove himself to the observation of the nigger in the wood pile?" Or was this said by some other fellow?

IMPORTANT INQUIRIES.

Some members of the Legislature make very rational and pertinent inquiries of the Ministers regarding the public business. Some members do not, and clearly require assistance in formulating and presenting intelligent questions.

We suggest a few simple questions which these aggressive members are free to use without acknowledgment. The questions, it will be readily seen, must reflect great credit on the capacity, learning, and true statesmanship of the members proposing them.

1. Article 74 of the Constitution, referring to qualification for citizenship reads:

"In order to comply with this requirement he shall be able to read and write with ordinary fluency any section or sections of this Constitution."

Will the Minister state how a graduate of a college may be qualified if he stutters? Would a stuttering pronunciation be regarded as "ordinary fluency?"

2. It is believed, as a matter of international law, that both of the warships Bennington and Baltimore are American territory in our harbor.

Please state if the shell fish, grass, and other marine growths which attach themselves to the bottoms of those vessels while in the harbor, become the property of the United States, and are "covered by the flag." Also, if Minister Sewall and Admiral Miller insist on appropriating these valuable products, which are the property of the Republic, is the Government prepared to maintain the integrity of this Republic? Do the Ministers recognize the principle, "millions for defense, not a barnacle for tribute?" Will the Minister ask the opinion of the Supreme Court?

3. Does the Minister of Finance regard the Kona donkeys as taxable assets or as income? Has he exchanged any of them for Government bonds at par?

4. Article 44 of the Constitution provides that no idiot or insane person shall hold any office under the Government.

Will the Attorney General state whether the word "Government" includes the Legislature? It is does, what steps should be taken to amend the Constitution so as to decentralize power in the hands of the few?

In suggesting these searching questions, we earnestly ask that they do not be regarded as "sick 'lms" shouted at the faithful watch dogs of the House, but as questions which will reflect, as we have said, credit on all inquiring Representative minds.

THE "UNFORTUNATE REMARK."

President Dole's "unfortunate remark" as the Star puts it to the reporters of Chicago that things would go on here, even if annexation failed, seems to be regarded by the organ of the radicals as unfortunate as the now celebrated remark of the Rev. Mr. Beuchard concerning Rum Romanism and Rebellion," which so seriously injured Mr. Blaine. The Star tells us that the American press is "chewing" on Mr. Dole's fatal sentence.

We have just looked over several hundred clippings from leading American papers and no comment or allusion whatever is made to Mr. Dole's political blasphemous remark. We would be glad to have the papers named that are chewing on it and are so deeply touched by a remark which will concern us much more than it does the American people.

It is a pity that public as a whole are so easily misled by a shattering paragraph. Mr. Dole took the attitude of a brave man who said: "If annexation fails we propose to go on and do the best we can."

If the failure of annexation will ruin us, as the Star says, it will ruin whom? He places the responsibility for the failure on the Government. He fails to tell the people its fate and fate is decided by the people. What more can he say? What more can he say? The matter is absolutely in the hands of

the United States. Does the Star wish Colonel Fisher to march with his battalion into the American Senate chamber and compel a vote for annexation?

Why is it then that the radical organ has been instructed to play every few days the dreadful and harrowing "go-to-pot dead march"? Does it make the patriots feel good to hear of the awful things which will happen if America positively refuses to do what we wish her to do?

This dwelling on the hideous future by the Star is like the conduct of the old preacher, who was asked by a dying sinner what his fate would be, after death. "My friend," said the preacher, "you will go to hell, and let me observe in all kindness that you should be deeply thankful to God for providing a hell to which you can go." The Star dwells so strenuously on a calamity which we may not be able to avoid, that its next step will be to tell us that we ought to be thankful if it does come.

This is not the place for the organ to grind out the lugubrious music of the "go-to-pot march" with sniffling variations thrown in Mr. Dole's "unfortunate remarks." Set up the organ before the doors of Congress. Let the appealing music strike the ears of the men who can do something, instead of making us miserable. We shall be serious enough if annexation fails.

CONSUL GENERAL HAYWOOD'S REPORT ON COFFEE.

The report on coffee culture in the Hawaiian Islands, made by Consul General Haywood to the American Government, is, we believe, the most valuable paper that has yet been published on the subject. It states the truth, and is entirely free from the errors of the "boom" documents that are usually issued on industrial enterprises. Mr. Haywood has evidently taken much care to get at the facts, and present them in such a clear, concise and intelligent form, that any person, proposing to immigrate and engage in the business need not be misled. This paper should be republished by the Government, and mailed to inquirers.

It is not the duty of the Consul General to speculate on the future of this industry, and he has not. He states the facts, as they exist here, and readers must draw their own conclusions.

The exact value of this industry will not be known for some years to come. That many over estimate it is certain. That there will be some sort of a crisis in it, before long, is also certain. It is not a Klondike, but an attractive industry, which will furnish a living to industrious men. But it will suffer, to some extent, from the same disease of undue speculation, that has brought so much trouble to the California fruit growers. It is the whooping cough that attacks all "infant industries." After it has run its course, the infant will thrive.

AN EXPERIMENT STATION.

Telling people what they can, and ought to do in developing industries, is simply idle talk, as a rule. There are many able and experienced writers in America and Europe who have for 50 years told the farmers what they could, and ought to do. There is not a country in the United States, where the local newspapers have not republished valuable articles on "how to make the farm pay." For 30 years we have read enthusiastic articles from every section of the States telling any one who thought of moving, that in each section was to be found the "home" of every fruit and vegetable, and fortunes in cultivating them were to be had for the asking.

But the average farmer is extremely conservative. He makes some ventures in new seeds, and is cheated perhaps. He makes an experiment and fails and is disgusted. Then, there is the city man, who buys a book on horticulture, and moves to the country, and fails because he has had no experience. Both farmer and city man know nothing about the commercial side of farming and horticulture.

The sagacity of advanced farmers, and agricultural writers has, within a few years, created the many and most valuable Experiment Stations in the States. Accuracy, skill, thought, brain and money give in one place, the best experiments and results for all. These stations are gradually changing the character of farming, and in some respects are far beyond the universities and colleges, in advancing civilization.

Here is needed more than in any section of America, an Experiment Station. We need a place where every man, woman and child can go, and obtain perfectly accurate information about all plants and vegetables, and the commerce in them. This information must be founded on fact and experience here. One says: "You can raise pineapples here and grapes and fruit." Yes, but you cannot sell a car load of them. The American market is open to the trade. But somebody must organize it. It costs more to bring small freight from Maui to Honolulu, than it does from San Francisco to Honolulu. What can the small producer do?

Babble about valuable tropical pro-

ducts is idle. We must produce them, and give an example of profitable industry.

It must be a political measure, besides being an economic one. A serious set back in the sugar business, means riots, and starving men. Every man who is without work, is a socialist and is determined to divide up. The policy of the Anglo-Saxon should be to diversify industries here as a purely political measure, just as Napoleon established the sugar beet industry in France as a political measure.

Of course the Government will reply: "We are not Napoleons and the people are quite content with the sugar god, and are not after strange vegetable and fruit gods. If our one (sugar) legged industry is upset, we are good Mahomedans and can say, it is 'God's will.'"

An "Industrial" dictator here for 10 years, would put many diversified industries on a permanent basis.

MORE SCHOOL INSPECTORS.

The demand for one or more school inspectors seems to be very necessary. The excellence of the school system cannot be maintained without efficient inspection. As the number of scholars is rapidly increasing, and the demand for money to support the schools also increases, it is through good inspection that the value of the money expended is obtained. The number of teachers at the end of the year 1897, was 40 more than at the end of 1895. They number will probably be increased by 50 more at the end of the year '99.

In one thing we cannot afford to be stingy, and that is in promoting education. Unfortunately, the real value of the inside machinery of political systems is not fully appreciated. To prevent proper inspection is a retrograde movement.

A COUNTY OF CALIFORNIA.

The proposition to annex the Islands as a county of the State of California does not appear to be, as matters now are, a very practicable matter. The labor unions of the rural districts of the State will oppose it strongly. The farmers will also oppose it, and probably the sugar beet men will follow them. The Islands cannot be annexed without the assent of the State. At the same time a powerful mercantile interest would favor it. A popular vote in the State, if taken at the present moment would be extremely uncertain.

HILO TEACHERS.

Interesting Talks On a Variety of Subjects.

On the 18th of February, the teachers of Hilo and adjoining districts held their quarterly meeting in the Union school. The large number in attendance shows a growing interest in the Union.

After roll-call to which the members responded by quotations from Parker, the minutes of the December meeting were read and adopted.

Miss Severance taught a First Year Lesson on stones. Different specimens were distributed among the pupils who stated their observations and these were written on the black-board. A simple introduction to coral, lava and sulphurous formations was given. In the discussion which followed Miss Coan illustrated the development of the subject with the higher grades, relating the influences which account for our different rocks and stones. The formation of sand by erosion and the manner in which soils are formed were clearly illustrated. Several papers were read which had been prepared by her pupils on the subject.

A recitation was given by Miss Ruth Richardson after which Miss Hill taught a plant lesson. The embryo plant was found in the bean and the different stages of growth were commented on. Several plants growing in water were on exhibition and from these the functions of the roots were studied. A vote of thanks was tendered the class for having come so far.

Mrs. A. Lyman read an account of the dwarfish and supernatural Menahunes, relating their manners and customs, their marvelous works and adventures. Ancient Hawaiian thoughts and customs have been greatly moulded by the belief in these people.

A discussion on vertical writing was opened by Mr. Carvalho. Many views were expressed both in favor of and against the system. Beginners take to it readily, but often confusion arises in advanced pupils in trying to affect a transformation. The president's view is that the system has "come to stay" and that there is no alternative for teachers.

Miss Emily Evaliko read a paper on "Band of Mercy" work. Miss Devo was the originator of the movement in Hilo and she reports good results. Young people should be led to join from proper motives and not simply for the purpose of wearing the star.

The subject of drawing was dealt with by Miss Thurston. The paper emphasized the educational value of the subject and detailed the work and methods suited to the different years. Varieties was added to the proceedings by a song from Miss Willis.

Mr. McCusker read a paper on school excursions. These train the faculties of observation and are the best introduction to the study of geography and the natural sciences. Work with an object in view and as Napoleon said "Use your resources."

The date set for the next meeting is 12th of May.

DR. SUN YET SEN

Has a Grievance Against the British Government.

THE RIGHTS OF A REFUGEE

Wants Protection Only of Any Political Exile—A Newspaper Makes Argument in Sun's Behalf.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the Honolulu born and educated Chinese is the most prominent figure in the movement for a new political order in the Chinese Empire. A brief note on his case was published yesterday. Dr. Sun Yat Sen from a retreat which will not be named mails to the Advertiser the following newspaper clipping, with some expressions to an old friend here:

Our readers will remember the plucky little Chinaman Sun-Yat-Sen, who was kidnapped by the Chinese Embassy in London with a view of his consignment to the tender mercies of the Pekin Government, and was released upon the peremptory demand of Lord Salisbury. It was rumored lately that "Sun" had been arrested by the Governor of Hong Kong and surrendered to the Chinese authorities. Upon inquiries by a correspondent, however, this report was found to be inaccurate. The true facts are as follows, and they seem to call for very serious consideration.

It appears that after "Sun's" release Dr. Cantile, his tutor and rescuer, advised "Sun" to go and practice his profession in the Sandwich Islands, where many of his relatives reside. "Sun" refused, however, and proceeded instead to—, with the ultimate purpose of settling down in Formosa, an island yielded by China to Japan after the war.

Whilst still in—, he wrote to the Governor of Hong Kong informing him of his intention to visit the colony. In reply there came a verbose and, it may be added, impertinent letter warning him that if he dared to set foot in Hong Kong he would be immediately arrested for hatching plots against a friendly Government under an ordinance giving the Governor power to banish Chinamen without assigning any reason.

Poor "Sun" was greatly cast down at this announcement, and wrote home to his friends in England:

I think you will be surprised to hear that the Hong Kong Government have banished me from the colony and agreed to hand me over to the Tartar Government whenever I land there.

Much astonishment was expressed at the receipt of this letter. Hong Kong is a Crown colony, and as integral a part of the British Empire as London or Liverpool, yet, while Sun-Yat-Sen was at liberty to come and go as he pleased in England, his liberty and life were threatened if ever he set foot in Hong Kong.

The matter was taken in hand by the "Friends of China"—a society composed of influential Englishmen, and formed with the purpose of taking care that if an insurrection broke out in China the British Government should not take the side of the Mandarins, as it practically did during the Taiping revolt. Mr.—, the honorary secretary of this society, gave it as his opinion that the Governor has been influenced in his action by his council, composed of rich merchants anxious to conciliate the authorities at Pekin, and fearful lest their trade with China should be interfered with by the outbreak of internal disturbances. If such an ordinance as is quoted ever did exist it is out of date—a rusty weapon refurbished.

However, the opinion of eminent Eastern lawyers has been taken, and they have declared the action of the Governor to be "a gross outrage on the British Constitution." Meanwhile, the affair will be brought to the notice of Parliament as soon as it meets, and Sun-Yat-Sen will put the matter to a practical test by landing in Hong Kong.

It remains to be seen whether Sir William Robinson will carry out his threat, and so lay sacrilegious hands on the most sacred of all British traditions—the right of every political exile to absolute liberty on British soil so long as he observes British law.

Court Notes.

The accounts of S. Ahlena, administrator of the estate of C. Kaonohi have been filed in Circuit Court.

The case of G. R. Mosseman vs. C. Monting was opened by order of the Court yesterday after hearing argument.

Claus Spreckels has filed a motion to amend answer to the complaint of the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company to deny the first allegation of the plaintiff that the plaintiff is a foreign corporation legally doing business in the Republic of Hawaii. The defendant has also objected and excepted to the decision of Judge Perry in the same cause.

E. A. Mott-Smith has been appointed administrator with the will annexed of the estate of John H. Paty, thereby revoking administrator hereby.

Judge Perry made an order yesterday ordering that a commission issue to E. G. Stearns of San Francisco to take the deposition of witnesses that may be brought before him in the case of the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company vs. Claus Spreckels.

Punahou Again

The second of the series of games between the Punahou and Kamehameha teams on the Makaiki grounds Saturday, was won by the former with a

score of 10 to nine. The game was very closely contested. The Kamehameha were ahead to the ninth inning, when their rival got in and made two runs.

FORTY-SIX NEW MEN.

Waverley Club Has an Active List of 111 Members.

A special meeting of the Waverley Club was held on Saturday evening at the club hall, President A. V. Gear, presiding. Recording Secretary Copeland having read the names of the 46 applicants as posted in the club notice board, on motion of Horace Wright and J. A. Mehtrens it was unanimously carried that unless a ballot be demanded on any name the election should be viva voce as provided in Section 9 of Article III of the constitution. No ballot being called for, the 46 gentlemen were duly elected members and the Recording Secretary intended to notify them of their election. This brings the roll of active membership to 111 exclusive of 11 life members. The roll of honorary members has not yet been arranged.

Among other matters incidentally brought before the meeting by way of instruction and suggestion to the committee of management was the application of \$10 a month for newspapers and periodicals and the purchase of a new set of pool balls. As showing the spirit of the charter members a sufficient amount for the purchase of the latter was immediately donated by the members present to save the expense from the current expenses and general funds.

The committee of management meets at 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening next when the preliminary arrangements will be made for the first quarterly meeting which will probably be held in the first or second week in April, and for the Easter entertainment which will be given on April 19th. Applications for membership should be sent in not later than March 26th, as it is hoped that at least 50 names will be voted on at the quarterly meeting.

ATTRACTIVE PLAN.

Incorporation Prospectus of W. W. Dimond & Co., Ltd.

The incorporation prospectus of W. W. Dimond & Co., Ltd., has been put into circulation. The business is the well known house furnishing goods establishment in the von Holt Block on King street. The circular sent to prospective stockholders is a very attractive one and the promoters will most likely meet with a ready response. The capital stock of the concern is to be \$100,000 in shares of the par value of \$20 each. The shares issued are to equal only what the business actually inventories on March 31. It is the purpose under the new arrangement to conduct the business on a strictly cash basis, but shareholders may have accounts secured by their collateral. Stock can be transferred without notice to the officers and will be redeemed at a premium in goods by the company at any time. Shareholders accounts settled at the end of the month will have a discount of five per cent. The company is to be formed without delay by W. W. Dimond and Geo. H. Paris.

A Funeral.

The funeral of the late Mrs. A. E. Roberts, aged 55, whose death occurred at the late home on Nuuanu avenue, Saturday, took place from the Methodist church Sunday afternoon, the Rev. G. L. Pearson officiating. Interment took place in Nuuanu cemetery. Deceased had been ill but a short time and her death came very suddenly. She arrived here from San Jose, Cal., about a year ago.

In an address before the Education Society in Boston the other day the Rev. Dr. Edward G. Hall urged that pupils in public school be taught the aboriginal tongue, and be allowed to communicate in it. Before closing his address he recited the Lord's Prayer in the Indian language.

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Hood's Pills are as peculiar and as pleasant, in comparison with all others, as is Hood's Sarsaparilla.

To compound a pill which shall be pleasant to take, shall not be coated with what by age becomes insoluble, and which shall be just that mild stimulant to the liver and bowels which shall help Nature to restore her disordered functions—that is the problem for the pharmacist.

It is easy to purge, but that is not what is wanted. A mild but sure and un-

CURE

disturbing cathartic will set Nature to going, and relieve the head, the stomach, the liver and all the organs of the body from the evils of a clogged drainage.

The Liver is the gateway between the stomach and the organs which the stomach purveys for. Stop up the gate and death quickly ensues. Burden it with obstructions and a thousand ills result.

Hood's Pills CURE Liver ills, sick headache, biliousness, indigestion, nausea, constipation, without purging, without pain, without violence.

Everybody at sometime needs them. Everybody should keep them on hand at all times for emergencies.

Liver Ills

Hood's Pills are sold by all druggists, 25 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of price, by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY.

Wholesale Agents.

SCHOOL MATTERS

Senate Discusses Department of Instruction.

Constitutional Amendment Was Brought Up in the Lower Branch.

SENATE.

Sixteenth Day, March 7.

The Senate discussed appropriation bills and the special items referred to committees. After the usual opening Senator Holstein presented a petition from 50 people in Kohala asking for an appropriation for a road. It was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Improvements.

The report presented by Senators Waterhouse, from the Finance Committee, and Hooking from a special committee, on special items in the appropriation bills were received and discussion had later. There was the same action on Senator Holstein's report from the Judiciary Committee on House bill 9 and Senator Brown's report from the same committee on House bill 11.

A resolution introduced by Senator Brown was passed fixing the salary of the Clerk at \$10 per day, the salary of the Sergeant at Arms at \$4 per day and the salary of the Janitor at \$1 per day.

Minister Cooper presented an amendment to sections 630 and 631 of the Civil Code referring to the registry of vessels. The bill passed the first reading and was referred to the Printing Committee.

The House bill 9, relating to appeals from the Circuit Court passed the second reading on the adoption of the Committee's report and was set for third reading on Wednesday. The committee reported that the sections in the act were virtually repealed by implication by the act of 1892 to reorganize the Judiciary, but the Chief Justice had asked for an express repeal in order to bring less difficulty to litigants.

House bill 11, amending sections 1480-1483 of the Civil Code relating to the rate of interest on money, passed the second reading and was set for the third on Wednesday. The committee reported that under existing laws the present legal rate of interest is 9 per cent. with a maximum rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per month. The amendment fixes the legal rate at 6 per cent. with a maximum rate of 1 per cent. per month except on maritime risks and bottomry bonds.

The Senate bill to enlarge Kapiolani Park by taking in the leaseholds on the water front at the expiration of the leases was referred to the special committee to be appointed to consider Senator Brown's bill providing for the issuance of royal patents to the present leaseholders.

Items in the salary appropriation bill referred to the Finance Committee and the special committee were taken up. The permanent settlement to the Princess Kaiulani was passed on the recommendation of the committee that the item was thoroughly discussed at the previous session and there was no need for further discussion.

An appropriation of \$720 for the period was passed for F. W. Fehlbehr who has been in Government service for 30 years and is now a cripple and has no means of support.

The item of \$9,600 for salary of shorthand reporters for the Judiciary Department was passed on the recommendation of the committee. The report of the Chief Justice shows a need of increased assistance in the department.

Other items passed were \$2,400 for salary of Clerk of 3rd and 4th Circuits. Salary of shorthand reporter of the 3rd Circuit was reduced from \$2,000 to \$1,800. Action on the salary of Deputy Auditor-General and Clerk of Auditor-General was deferred. The items were stricken out temporarily. Salaries and commissions of Deputy Tax Assessors and Collectors passed at \$60,000. All the salary items in the Bureau of Customs, amounting to \$169,580, were passed after some discussion. The wording of the items in this bureau referring to pay of Customs guards and inspectors for Kahului and Hilo was changed to read Maui and Hawaii, respectively.

There was considerable discussion over the items in the Department of Public Instruction. The committee's report advocated a radical change in the plan as outlined in the appropriation bill. The change practically continued the present system of school inspection and in addition omitted one officer provided for in the bill. Minister Cooper defended the appropriation bill. He said that the items had been carefully thought out and several months had been spent by the Department in planning them. It was proposed to secure if possible this session an appropriation for two additional schools for Honolulu. The plans of the Department were to make the first attempt at graded schools. Great care should be taken to have the inception in a proper manner to secure the permanent bettering of the school system. The plan would require nearly all the time of the Inspector-General and this would be impossible if he were to continue to tour the islands, as he would be obliged to do if the committee's report was adopted. The other islands need a man to put all his time in the schools there as it is practically impossible for one man to visit all the schools and spend more than half a day in each.

Senator Brown supported Minister Cooper's position. He believed that the additional expense of the Department

ment plan, of \$4,400, for the period was a very small item if it is proposed to increase the facilities of the school system.

Senator Waterhouse was also in favor of the measure. He said the Department of Public Instruction should have the greatest consideration. Increased facilities would be a great help to the cause of education in the islands. The members had always talked of advancing the educational system of the country and they now had an opportunity to do so.

The items were all passed including the appropriation of \$450,000, which includes the salaries of some 40 prospective new teachers. An item of \$1,800 for salary of Messenger and Book Clerk, omitted from the bill, was passed.

Senators Waterhouse and Holstein asked for leave of absence until Friday and an afternoon session was held, at which Senator McCandless asked that action on the Postal Bureau salaries be deferred. Senator Holstein, under suspension of the rules, made a report on several items in the general appropriation bill on which no action was taken. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.

Sixteenth Day, March 7.

The following petitions were presented:

Kaao—For \$1,500 for a bridge and new road between Makaweli and Waimae, Kauai.

Achi—For \$2,000 for enlarging and repairing the landing at Hookena.

Achi—For \$2,500 for a court house and jail at Hookena.

Representative Wilder reported for the Committee on Commerce, Agriculture, Etc., recommending the indefinite postponement of the House bills bearing on the encouragement in the work of cultivating coffee and ramie and grapes.

Representative Kaal propounded the following questions to the Minister of the Interior. 1. Do the watering carts of Honolulu belong to the Government? 2. If not, to whom? 3. If these are owned by private parties, how much do they pay to the Government for water? 4. What are the receipts of the owners of the watering carts?

Representative Kahaulelio presented a petition from Molokai protesting against the action proposed in House Bill No. 3, which provides for making that island a part of the first judicial district.

Representative Achi announced his intention to introduce an Act repealing Section 2, Chapter 51 of the Laws of 1893, relating to poll tax.

House Bill No. 6, relating to highways, taken up in second reading with the report of the committee. After debate referred to a special committee.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The resolution regarding issuance of warrants, presented by Representative Robertson, was taken up. Representative Kahaulelio made a long speech on the subject. He stated that the complaints have come from the few new lawyers who have only lately come into the country. The lawyers who have been here for a long time have made no complaints. Only the lawyers in the House seemed to be in favor of the resolution. Representative Kaal spoke on the matter, upholding the old practice.

The Attorney-General then asked Mr. Kaal whether, in his district of Hana there had been any complaints of hardships resulting from the practice. The answer was no. However, he wished to support the motion because the Attorney-General had gone a little beyond the law. The resolution was not one of censure. If it was he would not support it for one moment.

The Attorney-General spoke in the same vein as his principal speech on the matter the other day. Representative Isenberg referred to the Attorney-General, the Marshal and Deputy Marshal as knowing nothing about the workings of the practice in the outside districts and to the Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs as being "little gods riding about the place doing as they please."

Representative Robertson said that the practice was against the law. If the subject was clear and to the point. The practice was against the law. If the law was being disregarded how could the people be expected to have any respect for the laws enacted by this Legislature. If the law was not satisfactory, an amendment could be made. Representative Robertson referred to "accusations" made by members of the House and in the morning paper. He doubted very much that it would make more money for lawyers. He was accused of being mercenary. He did not think that he was a person to seek for his own personal aggrandizement to make the House commit itself to an important measure. The resolution was brought in at the request of ten members of the House who had held a caucus just a short time previous. He had been sent word to frame a resolution and he did. He did not state this to shirk any responsibility. On the other hand he approved of the resolution in toto.

Representative Loebenstein spoke on the three functions of the Government and recommended that the duties of each be kept in their proper sphere. He was personally a friend of the Attorney-General but politically he was opposed to him. The practice under discussion was certainly wrong and should be stopped.

The Attorney-General spoke again, this time asking the question that, if the people were oppressed by the practice, "Why in heaven's name do they not get out a writ of mandamus and compel the issuance of warrants that have been refused them?"

Speaking in answer to the Attorney-General, Representative Robertson said that district magistrates could not be compelled by writs of mandamus to issue any warrants.

The resolution of Representative Robertson was adopted by a vote of nine to four.

Proposed amendment to Article 101 of the Constitution. Representative

Loebenstein spoke on the matter. When in the middle of his speech, the Speaker declared "no quorum" and Representative Loebenstein ceased.

Five or six members had left the room, after about five minutes two were brought back. The points in favor of the amendment were set forth by Representative Loebenstein as to whether the measure was right or wrong. The central idea of the whole thing was the rule of the majority. Mr. Loebenstein spoke of the backing of the American Union party in the matter and closed his argument with the words: "Let the Executive dare oppose this measure."

The speech of Minister Cooper on the proposed amendment is found elsewhere.

Rep. Robertson moved that further consideration be postponed until Wednesday, averring that it was necessary to confer with his constituents. Representative Richards moved to amend this to a week from Wednesday averring that it was just as necessary for the other members to hear from their constituents. Motion with amendment carried.

FOR THE RIFLEMEN

Foreign Affairs Department Offers a Team Trophy.

Conditions Described—Military Match—Twenty Men in a Team. Order for Election of Captain.

Department of Foreign Affairs, Honolulu, H. I., March 7, 1898. General Order No. 6 The Department of Foreign Affairs offers to the companies of the National Guard of Hawaii a trophy for marksmanship to be known as "The Department Trophy for 1898," to become the property of any company competing under the following conditions:

First.—Should one company win it at each of the first three shoots, said company will become the owner of the trophy.

Second.—Should one company win it twice and another once, at the first three shoots, they will compete alone in the fourth shoot. If the company which has previously won twice proves the victor, it will become the owner of the trophy; should the company which has previously won once beat its opponent they must shoot a fifth match to decide a tie, the winner to become the owner of the trophy.

Third.—Should three different companies win in the first three matches, these three alone will enter in the fourth shoot, the winner of which will become the owner of the trophy.

Teams will consist of twenty men each from any of the companies of the First Regiment, N. G. H., and will compete at the military rifle range.

The teams must appear and shoot in service uniform with belt; shoot ten rounds per man, 200 yards range, off-hand.

They are limited to rifles issued to the First Regiment, N. G. H., and are to be governed by Blunt's Manual.

The Department of Foreign Affairs also offers a medal, to be presented to the marksman making the highest individual score during these matches, who has been a member of a team in at least three of these matches.

(Signed.) HENRY E. COOPER, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Headquarters, First Regiment, National Guard of Hawaii, Honolulu, H. I., March 7, 1898. Regiment, Orders No. 32. Pursuant to orders from General Headquarters, of which the following is a copy:

"General Headquarters, 'Republic of Hawaii, 'Adjutant-General's Office, 'Honolulu, H. I., Mar. 7, 1898.

"Special Order No. 5.

"An election will be held in the Company room at the Drill Shed at 7.30 p. m., on Monday, March 21st, A. D. 1898, for the election of the following officer:

"One Captain, Company H, First Regiment, N. G. H., vice T. B. Murray, Commission expired.

"Captain Jno. Schaefer, Adjutant, First Regiment, N. G. H., will preside at said election.

"By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

(Signed.) JNO. H. SOPER, 'Adjutant-General."

The Commander of Company H will assemble his company at the time and place above ordered.

By order of COLONEL FISHER, (Signed.) JNO. SCHAEFER, Captain and Adjutant.

The Department Trophy has not yet been selected by the Minister. It will doubtless be something handsome. The first shoot will occur within a month and the others will follow at short intervals.

DOWN TO STAY.

New Maui Railroad a Permanent Line for Use.

Surveyor Vander-nailien of Spreckelsville plantation, Maui, who arrived on the Claudine, Sunday, is the man who with the blacksmith and twelve men, laid the single gauge track from the warehouse at Spreckelsville to the proposed landing at Kahului. He is in town on business. Aside from the men mentioned there were engaged in the work of carrying the rails, about 175 Japanese. The length of the road is 1,450 feet.

The end of the railway is about 200 yards from the present Kahului landing. A wharf of steel and concrete,

24 feet wide and 350 feet long, is to be built in a very short time. However, part of the wharf will be built at first so that lighters with freight may get alongside. In the meanwhile the extension will be added. This will be arranged in such a manner that steamers and sailing vessels may go alongside.

"It is the belief of Spreckelsville people that there will be no trouble over the matter. The road has been laid and there it will remain.

Laughable stories are told in connection with the laying of the track. Some natives seeing the Japanese carrying rails on their shoulders, declared that a big fight was on and that the dead were being carried to the sea and thrown in.

CRICKET.

Team Led By Capt. Herbert Scores a Victory

A return match between teams captained by H. L. Herbert and A. St. M. Mackintosh was played on Saturday last and some excellent sport was had. Herbert's team again proved the victors. The following is the scorer's report:

MACKINTOSH'S TEAM.

Mackintosh, c Herbert, b Jordan. 24
Harvey, c Shanks, b White. 7
Hamilton, c Stanley, b Herbert. 12
McNicol, b Herbert. 0
H. Wilder, b Jordan. 0
Scanlan, b Herbert. 0
Hatfield, c Ross, b Herbert. 1
Dr. Campbell, c Vincent, b Herbert. 0
Sam Marks, b Jordan. 0
Emil Berger, c Vincent, b Herbert. 0
A. Davis, not out. 0
Byes. 2
Total. 49

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

R. White—18 runs, 1 wicket, 5 overs, 1 maiden, 25 balls, average, 18.0.
A. Pianaia—6 runs, 0 wickets, 2 overs, 0 maidens, 10 balls.
R. A. Jordan—19 runs, 3 wickets, 6 overs, 1 maiden, 30 balls, average, 6.3.
H. L. Herbert—4 runs, 6 wickets, 4 overs, 3 maidens, 20 balls, average, 0.7.

HERBERT'S TEAM.

Vincent, c Marks, b Hatfield. 6
Shanks, c Harvey, b Mackintosh. 3
Jordan, b Hatfield. 4
Herbert, c Scanlan, b Hatfield. 27
Pianaia, c McNicol, b Mackintosh. 19
Dr. Murray, b Hatfield. 4
Caton, c Harvey, b Mackintosh. 0
W. Wright, b Mackintosh. 0
Dr. Paget, c and b Mackintosh. 2
Stanley, b Hatfield. 2
D. Ross, not out. 7
R. White, b Hatfield. 0
Byes. 7
Total. 81

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

A. St. M. Mackintosh—34 runs, 5 wickets, 15 overs, 3 maidens, 75 balls, average, 6.7.
A. R. Hatfield—29 runs, 6 wickets, 15 overs, 3 maidens, 75 balls, average, 4.8.
J. W. Harvey—11 runs, 0 wickets, 6 overs, 1 maiden, 30 balls.

A man stands no chance of being elected to the mayorship of a city unless he enjoys the confidence and esteem of his neighbors. Geo. W. Humphrey is the popular mayor of Swanton, Ohio, and under date of January 17, 1896, he writes as follows: "This is to certify to our appreciation of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. My family and neighbors have tested it, and we know it is an excellent remedy for coughs and colds.—GEORGE W. HUMPHREY." Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

August Knudsen has returned from Japan.

Chas. H. Ramsey is now with Hart & Co., Ltd.

Herbert's eleven beated Mackintosh's team at cricket on Saturday afternoon.

President McKinley is three days into the second year of his administration.

Captain Rice, formerly commander of the Government tug Eleu, is quite sick.

William Hook and his little ones will be glad to meet you at E. O. Hall & Son's, Ltd.

It is at the end of this month that personal taxes for the year 1898 will become delinquent.

J. Conradt and bride returned from their honeymoon trip to Kauai on the W. G. Hall Sunday.

American Minister Sewall was an interested listener at the afternoon session of the House yesterday.

Wray Taylor is sending out the necessary printed matter for the special election to be held on Maui.

Royalist, \$225; Fashion, \$125 and Folly, \$90, was the auction horse sale by Morgan yesterday for the Gay estate.

All of the water system reservoirs in Nuuanu are filled to overflowing. There is rain in the hills every night and morning.

The Oceanic S. S. Australia is chartered for the Klamath trade for three months with the privilege of five at \$800 a day net.

The Young Men's Research club will hold its March meeting on Friday evening of this week at the home of Rev. D. P. and Mrs. Birnie.

Captain King, Minister of Interior was given a fine send off when he left by the Mariposa yesterday. He will return by the same steamer.

The China brought news of serious damage to the Coptic's forward whale-back in a storm. The Coptic is undergoing repairs in Yokohama.

The China took away over 5,000 letters yesterday. This is an unusually

large number, considering the fact that the Moana left just the other day.

News has been received of the death of Dr. E. L. Strain, a dentist of San Francisco. Dr. Strain was a brother of Mrs. M. P. Scott of Kona, Hawaii.

Dr. Kobayashi, the leading Japanese surgeon on the islands, returned from his home in Japan on the China yesterday. He is accompanied by his wife.

All subscribers to the Honolulu Rapid Transit Co., Ltd., are invited to attend a general meeting at the Chamber of Commerce room at 8 p. m. tomorrow.

The engagement of Miss Julia Lovell, assistant teacher at Kamehameha Girls' School, and Captain W. L. Bowser of the Merchants' patrol, is announced.

Chas. J. Ludwigen of Hart & Co., Ltd., leaves by the steamer W. G. Hall today for a circuit of Kauai in the interest of the house with which he is connected.

The Honolulu Rapid Transit Company sub-committee on routes made a final report to the directors on Friday evening last. A general meeting is soon to be called once more.

Bishop Willis held an ordination service at St. Andrew's Cathedral, Sunday morning when J. F. Lane was ordained a deacon. The Revs. Osborne and Kitcat assisted in the service.

The next steamer from the Coast will be either the Doric or Zealandia, both due here on the 19th inst. It is probable that a sailing vessel will bring the next news from the States.

There was a conference last evening of some members of the American Union Party Central Committee for a talk on legislation pending. The chief item is in relation to Walkiki beach.

There is talk of securing Cyclotome for a grand out door theater scheme. Those who are planning, think a good spectacular would fill the grand stand. A stage would be constructed on a raft in the lake.

A meeting of the trustees of the Queen's Hospital was wanted on Saturday to vote authority for the building of a cottage on the grounds. There was not a quorum and the matter goes over for a few days.

Among the arrivals on the Mariposa were the wife and brother of the chaplain of the Flagship Baltimore, Mrs. T. S. Freeman, and Dr. Stewart Freeman. The latter has practiced dentistry in Texas for several years.

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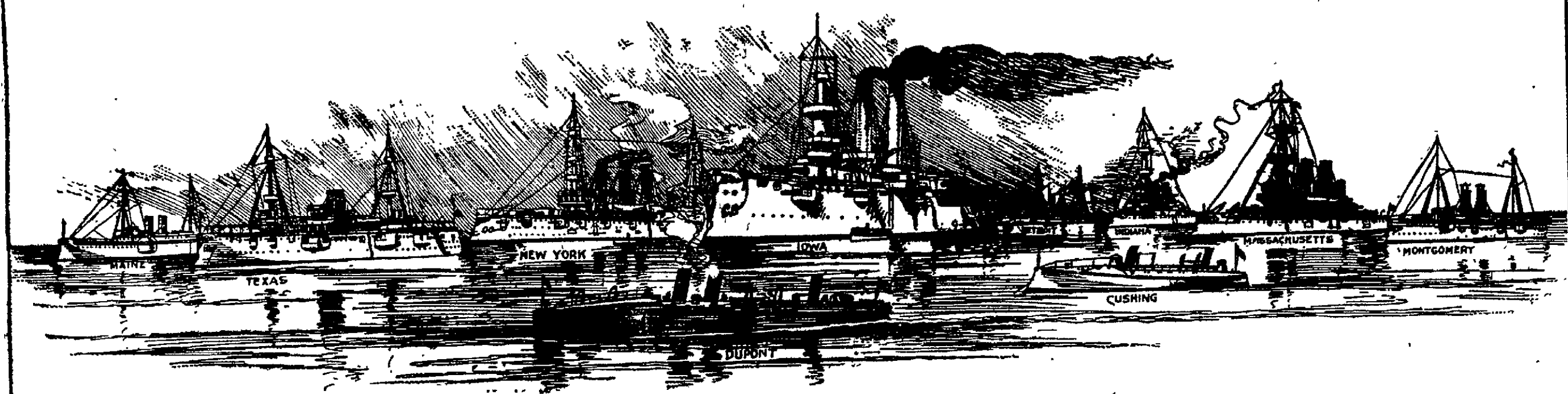
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THE NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON, UNITED STATES NAVY.

ON DUTY AGAIN

President Sanford B. Dole at the Helm Once More.

TALKS ABOUT THE MISSION

Treaty in Senate—Interview With President McKinley—Interest of American People in Hawaii.

Sanford B. Dole, the President of Hawaii, has finished his mission as special envoy to the United States in the interest of Annexation and is again on duty as the chief executive of this land. Mr. Dole and party reached Honolulu at 8 o'clock yesterday morning by the Oceanic S. S. Mariposa. There was quite a gathering at the wharf and the personal popularity of Mr. Dole was evidenced by the cordiality of the informal reception given. There were salutes from the U. S. F. S. Baltimore and from the Gunboat Bennington, as well as from the Shore Battery. The President and Mrs. Dole went at once to their Emma street home. By 9:30, Mr. Dole was at the Executive Building in conference with his Ministers. The first business was arrangement for the vacation of Captain King, Minister of the Interior, who has gone to Sydney for the ocean voyage. It was decided after due deliberation that Henry E. Cooper, Minister of Foreign Affairs, should act as Minister of Interior in the absence of Captain King. Mr. Dole was informed of the matters transpired and in hand of which he had not been advised by mail. Among his early callers were members of the Senate and House, Government officers and personal friends.

All who visited the President yesterday were greeted by him pleasantly as ever. To a representative of the Advertiser, Mr. Dole spoke of some experiences with interviewers in the States, not forgetting the artists. The one thing that the reporters over there wanted was the view of Mr. Dole himself on the treaty and its prospects. This he refused to give from first to last, although importuned many times daily to say something or write something. Mr. Dole speaks in complimentary terms of the conduct of the professional interviewers and has no grievance against the artists or caricaturists. A few of the pictures of the party or members of it were atrocious. A good many of them were bad, but a good many of them were excellent. Mr. Dole was surprised at the skill of the pencil artists who made scenes of receptions.

On one occasion the President did go into print. This was at San Francisco where the Call newspaper asserted that the purpose of the visit of Mr. Dole to the United States was to arrange a treaty which should admit the Japanese to the full rights of citizenship and suffrage in both that country and Hawaii. As a refutation of this vicious caland, President Dole issued the following letter:

"To the Editor of the San Francisco Call—Dear Sir: My attention has been called to two editorial articles published in your issue of February 5th and 10th, and entitled 'Is It Dole's Hand?' and 'The Japanese Race,' which by innuendo and indirection, announce to the public that an agreement has been entered into between the United States, Japan and the Hawaiian Government by which the Japanese Government has withdrawn its opposition to the annexation of Hawaii in consideration of the extension of the privilege of naturalization in the United States to the Japanese. These articles also suggest that the negotiation of this scheme was the object of my visit to Washington."

"I wish to say that there is no foundation of fact in the proposition which these editorials announce, or in any part of it."

S. B. DOLE.

The principal interview of the two Presidents at Washington was of the duration of an hour or more. During that time there was a pretty thorough discussion of the treaty and of questions connected with its consideration. Mr. Dole says that the chief executive of the United States is a most charming

man personally, appears to be very much in earnest in the performance of the duties of his office, is frank and pleasant and a settled and firm advocate of the policy of having Hawaii become part of the domain of the United States. President McKinley will do all in his power to bring about annexation. The Maine disaster has absorbed Congress to the exclusion of all other business.

Friends of the treaty are exerting themselves to secure its ratification and in the words of President Dole are "confident but not certain." It is realized that there is the most extreme difficulty in securing of two-thirds vote for any measure of such importance as the treaty. Any debatable question of much less moment would meet the same obstacle. A joint resolution of annexation, requiring but a majority vote, would pass in the Senate readily and it is the general belief that it would also be adopted by the House, though not without a vigorous fight on the part of opponents of resource and ability.

President Dole feels most highly gratified over the reception extended to him everywhere in his representative capacity and the attention shown him as an official and personally. From the fact that the people showed such genuine interest in his mission and himself, from the fact that public men gave so much time and newspapers so much space to the visitor and his purpose and from the fact that business men were keenly alive to the issue and its weight, Mr. Dole is convinced that Annexation is a policy that is popular in the United States. At every point where there was an opportunity, Mr. Dole was urged to make an address and upon every occasion that could be taken advantage of, business men rallied to show their endorsement of the policy of the administration in the Hawaiian matter. Senators and members of the House of Representatives called upon Mr. Dole at Washington and made the closest inquiry as to several features of the Government and public course. They wished to know very often about immigration and the conditions of the natives. Mr. Dole is happy to say that he was not asked any embarrassing questions—any questions that were purely political. He gave the fullest reply to all inquiry concerning the establishment of the Provisional Government and the erection of the Republic. It has been related in the dispatches that Mr. Dole declined the proffer of elaborate military and other demonstrations in his honor and preferred to journey from Washington to the Pacific Coast as an ordinary traveler rather than as the guest of the Government and with escort. It is clear that the President acted over in the States just as he does at home.

One of the pleasures of the trip to Mr. Dole was sleigh riding and a visit to Niagara Falls. He was on British territory while absent spending a short time in Canada. The change of weather was abrupt, but there were no bad effects and the President looks better than for some time. Mrs. Dole enjoyed the trip very much though at times was not a little fatigued by the extension incident to the numerous social functions at Washington and elsewhere.

The wife of the President is not a good sailor and was slightly indisposed at her home yesterday. A number of ladies had called and the flowers sent by friends filled many vases and adorned many tables and chairs in the large parlor of the Executive mansion. Mrs. Dole was in the States a year ago and had the pleasure of renewing many acquaintances. The President had not been away from the Islands before in seven years and had not been east of the Rocky Mountains for eight years. He is entirely satisfied with the results of his trip in every way. He has met the friends of the treaty and some of the men who are against it. Mr. Dole does not speak of any especial adverse influence but mentions without reserve the eastern element that does not believe in territorial acquisition. The Cabinet members and the public men here who urged that the trip be made are pleased with the report that Mr. Dole has so far made.

George Aldrich

OAKLAND, February 23.—The decision of S. P. Hall in the application to restore George A. Aldrich to capacity has been upheld by the Supreme Court. Aldrich is the son of the late William C. Aldrich, the Piedmont millionaire. The young man was committed to an insane asylum shortly before the death of his father but was paroled and allowed to travel. On his return he petitioned to be restored to capacity but the petition was denied by the court.

George Aldrich was in Honolulu for six months in 1896.

TREATY TO WAIT

Said to Be a Belief That Two-Thirds Vote Is Wanting.

ON A JOINT RESOLUTION NOW

Perhaps a County of California. No Report From Maine Disaster Commission.

WASHINGTON, February 23.—Immediately on the return to the city of Senator Davis, chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, a meeting of that body will be held to consider the form of a bill which is to take the place of the Hawaiian treaty, for it was admitted by a prominent Senator, a member of the committee named, that in the absence of a two-thirds vote to ratify the treaty no more time will be lost in pressing for consideration a bill of annexation. It is believed there will be sufficient votes to carry through a bill from the start, and, a large majority being assured, it is thought the debate will not be prolonged. Senators favoring the bill now expect there will be a vote reached upon the resolution not later than April 1st, and perhaps sooner.

In framing the bill it will be the aim to define the future status of the Islands, which, if satisfactorily done, it is believed will so disarm criticism in the House as to guarantee consideration there, which now means passage. It is learned that Speaker Reed's first point of objection is to the possibility that a State will be created soon and two Senators and Members of Congress given to the newly acquired territory. On account of this feeling, which extends to many members of both houses, a plan is now being considered seriously of making the Islands a county of California, which would mean the giving to the county of Hawaii one State Senator and two Assemblymen and making it the Eighth district to insure representation at the capital. Some advocates of this plan are urging that it will disarm the objections of those who foresee statehood in a short time and secure their assent to the proposition.

FEELING IN WASHINGTON.

Absolutely No Data to Work From. People are Restless.

WASHINGTON, February 24.—The mystery unsolved is the general forecast here today of the report of the board of inquiry into the Maine disaster. On every side tonight the same expression is heard. While the members of Congress, restive under delay, with pent up emotions reaching almost to the explosive point, gravely contemplate conditions, the officials of departments most directly concerned, viewing the press reports—for they still insist they have no data on which to base a conclusion—are becoming more and more convinced that there will be no direct pronouncement by the board, and that to the end of time the mystery of the loss of the Maine will stand between these two Governments and be a menace to a perfect understanding.

Secretary Long today said he had not one word on which to base an opinion as to the cause of the Maine disaster and had no more light upon the subject than he had five minutes after the receipt of Sigbee's first dispatch. The semi-official statements from officers who are in daily communication with the department is a most perfect blank as to the knowledge of the disaster, which still shrouds in gloom every department of the Government and causes serious apprehension.

To attempt to say from the position of an armor plate lying in the upper works of the wreck that the explosion was internal or external in origin, in the opinion of the officials here, is without warrant. The Maine carried no armor below water at a greater depth than two and a half feet. Be-neath that there was nothing but the ordinary thin hull plates of about half an inch structural steel. All of the

armor, even that worked into the protective deck, was entirely above the magazine, and in case the latter exploded the armor might easily have been tossed upward.

THE AUSTRALIA AT SEATTLE.

Big Steamer Victoria Also Added to the Alaskan Fleet.

SEATTLE, (Wash.), February 24.—By the arrival of the steamships Australia and Victoria today the passenger capacity of the Alaskan fleet of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company was increased nearly 3,000 per month. No finer vessels steam through the waters of the Northern Pacific ocean than these ships.

Captain Houdlette of the Australia reports an uneventful trip from San Francisco. The Australia brought 270 passengers, a majority of whom are on their way to Alaska. She is scheduled to sail north Saturday and will be filled with passengers and freight. The Australia was chartered by the Pacific Coast Steamship Company from San Francisco. For 10 years she has been running between San Francisco and Honolulu. The Victoria was built at Portland in 1890. She was totally remodeled, as her engines were more powerful than her hull would justify. Recently she made 20 knots an hour on trial. She will sail for Alaska Sunday.

IMPRISONMENT FOR ZOLA.

His Confinement Will Be as Comfortable as Possible.

PARIS, February 23.—After a trial lasting over two weeks, Emile Zola, the famous novelist, was today found guilty by a jury of making libelous comment on the conduct of the Esterhazy court martial, and was sentenced to spend one year in prison and to pay a fine of 3,000 francs, the heaviest penalty in the power of the Court to inflict. M. Perrioux, manager of the Aurore, in which paper Zola published his charges, was condemned to four months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 3,000 francs. Zola will not be sent to prison until the same time has elapsed in which he may make an appeal.

PARIS, February 24.—Labori, counsel for Zola, today lodged a notice of appeal on behalf of Zola from the sentence imposed upon him yesterday. Tomorrow a similar notice will be filed in the case of Perrioux.

Canada Makes a Concession.

OTTAWA, (Ont.), February 24.—The Canadian Government has decided to permit Canadian goods to be shipped from Vancouver and Victoria in American vessels free of duty by St. Michael to the Yukon for the coming season. An order to this effect has been sent to the Custom officers on the Coast. The order applies to the Yukon route by St. Michael and does not include Skagway and Dyea.

FOREIGN NEWS NOTES.

ADELAIDE (South Australia), February 23.—The exportable surplus of wheat yield is estimated at 18,000 tons.

LONDON, February 24.—The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Chronicle reports a serious rising against Japanese rule in Formosa.

LONDON, February 24.—Queen Victoria arrived in town this morning, and will hold a drawing room tomorrow. Her Majesty drove from the railroad station to the palace in semi-state, and was heartily cheered on her way there by the crowds in the streets.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 24.—The inventory and appraisal of the estate of Adolph Sutro, an incompetent person, was filed with the County Clerk yesterday by the appraisers, Thomas Magee, David Rich and W. C. Little. They place the value of the estate at \$2,849,570.10.

WASHINGTON, February 24.—Prince Tai Wan Koon, father of the Emperor of Korea, died on February 23, according to a dispatch received by the Korean Legation. Prince Tai Wan Koon was King Regent during the minority of the present Emperor. The Minister will go in mourning for the period of 30 days.

JACKSONVILLE, (Fla.) February 24.—A special from Tampa, Fla., says: The Plant Steamship Oliveette arrived this afternoon from Havana, and a number of passengers from that city said that the report to the effect that Americans had been advised by General Lee to leave the city was absolutely false, that the city was quiet, and no one expressed uneasy fears for their safety.

OF CUBAN SUGAR

W. G. Irwin Believes Cuba Could Almost Supply the World.

FIGURING ON THE FUTURE

If Americans Secure Control—Honolulu Rapid Transit and Telephone—Irwin on Annexation.

W. G. Irwin and family are home in Hawaii after an absence of three-fourths of a year. All are in excellent health. They are at the Waikiki home. The Oceanic S. S. Mariposa brought back to the Islands these prominent people. From early yesterday morning till late in the afternoon Mr. Irwin, who always is a busy man, devoted his time to affairs at the big establishment of W. G. Irwin & Co. Ltd., and to perhaps a total of 50 callers. Mr. Irwin's interests here are large and many, and while he has received reports on business constantly, he used considerable time yesterday with his lieutenant, Walter M. Giffard, receiving direct personal information, determining matters that have been held in abeyance against his return and issuing orders touching his heavy and numerous interests.

In a short interview granted a reporter for this paper, Mr. Irwin touched upon a number of topics of interest to the community and the whole country. A few months ago there was wired from Chicago an interview with Mr. Irwin on the subject of annexation. It was to the effect that he had taken the position that considering all the circumstances of the political and commercial situation, both here and in the United States, the annexation of the Islands by the great Republic would be the best thing for Hawaii. Mr. Irwin confirms this expression. He says he had no intention of permitting himself to be interviewed, but that the newspaper men came to his rooms at the hotel even after he had declined to receive them. They asked him about Claus Spreckels and Mr. Irwin remarked he understood Mr. Spreckels to be opposed to annexation from an American standpoint.

While in the States Mr. Irwin made his headquarters at Philadelphia, where his brother-in-law is interested in the great banking house of Morgan & Co., and Drexel. From this city Mr. Irwin made trips quite frequently to New York and Washington. He was in the National Capitol part of the time President Dole was there as a guest of the United States. Mr. Irwin says he is one of those who at first rather questioned the policy of Mr. Dole making the trip, but he is now convinced that it did no harm at all, and really had a good effect. Mr. Dole was cordially and enthusiastically received everywhere, and left the impression that he was a strong, safe, honest and earnest man of high ability. Mr. Irwin speaks particularly of the reception given at the Hawaiian Legation, under the direction of Minister and Mrs. F. M. Hatch, in honor of Mr. Dole. This was remarked by all as being one of the most successful and brilliant social affairs Washington had seen in a long time.

Mr. Irwin said he had only glanced about the city, but was surprised and pleased with the activity in the line of improvements. Upon a request for information as to what he had done concerning the telephone company, it having been reported that he was making heavy purchases for the local service, Mr. Irwin said it had been his thought while in San Francisco, to look about for a new plant and a new superintendent, and that he had done so far as to engage an up to date manager. Getting word from Honolulu that a new arrangement had been made here in an amicable manner, he had dropped the matter entirely.

Another report about Mr. Irwin, that has had currency here, was in effect that he proposed to enter the city surface rapid transit business and had made an agreement with the Hawaiian Tramways Company, Ltd. At present Mr. Irwin, as the heaviest holder of stock of the Hawaiian Electric Company, Ltd., is interested solely in the sale of power as a merchandise. The plant here is capable of furnishing power for a city electric line with the addition of very little more machinery. An engine or two and a couple of heavy

dynamoes will do the business, by perfecting the equipment and bringing it to an immense scale or capacity. In the interest of the electric company, Mr. Irwin visited many stations and noted all that there was new and improved in the use and development of both light and power equipment. Mr. Irwin has not been back long enough yet to study the newest and latest plans for city transit, but those who have been agitating and working in this field will most likely call upon Mr. Irwin at an early day.

It is a pretty fair pile of a number of years since W. G. Irwin first took an interest in cane culture and the production of sugar. He is an island man and knows the Island industry and has been successful in it beyond most men. He spoke of sugar future yesterday, after commenting upon the Maine disaster. As to the loss of the battleship, Mr. Irwin says the appetite for sensation gets its greatest zest and its fullest food from the newspapers on the Pacific coast. The Eastern press is not so rampant by any means. The war talk is mostly from the irresponsible element. The conservative class calmly awaits the verdict of the Administration. If there should be war, Cuba would in all probability pass to the United States. The Island may become a state or dependent of the Union, as the ultimate outcome of the insurgent warfare against the Spanish or Home Government of Cuba. Then Americans and American capital will go into the sugar business down there. And then, says Mr. Irwin, the budding beet sugar industry of the United States will close shop and Cuban sugar will be shipped to Germany. It is the opinion of Mr. Irwin, and of many other well-informed men, that Cuba is capable of supplying sugar for the world. The greatest crops she has ever produced would be as nothing to the amount that would be yielded under the new order, with men of the day and the capital now idle in the United States in action. Down there they use rattoons 20 times, the crops are enormous, labor is cheap, and the land used is to the available land as inches to acres. Mr. Irwin spoke with more animation and interest on this topic than any other.

RIDING TROTTERS.

American Horseman Just Back From New Zealand.

Walter Bagby, well known here as a horseman, is back from Auckland, N. Z., where he has been for several months, handling a stable of trotters. Bagby went down to the colony for a trip, without any idea of getting into business. He had done some clipping here, but found there would be very little in it in New Zealand. After a time he made the acquaintance of a number of horse trainers and owners, and being given a trial, secured a good position. There is only about a month more of the racing down there. Mr. Bagby intends to return in time for the campaign of next season. He says it is a great place for sporting of all kinds, and that contrary to general report, the liveliest interest is taken in trotting stock. All the saddle horses are trotters and many of them are gaited wonderfully easy. The runners are of course the favorites, but the trotters always attract crowds and there are large sums of money invested in the standard bred horses.

All the trotting races there are under saddle. Bagby says he had a good laugh at himself the first time he went aboard of a trotter after getting into top boots and lights. The contestants are not so particular about breaking and say nothing if a horse breaks and runs a hundred yards or so, provided it is apparent that the rider is trying to get his mount down. Bagby says after all he prefers the sulky.

The racing in New Zealand that most interested the Honolulu man, was the steeple chasing. He says it is the most exciting sport that horses can be used in, but at times seems cruel. He tells of one event of three miles and a half of a course with 23 jumps. Six of the best horses in the country started, but only two of them were able to finish. Tho of the other were hurt by falls and two became so exhausted that they were unable to even attempt the last mile. The jumps are of all sorts. There are stone fences, hedges, open ditches and ditches with water. Sometimes it is a fence and then water and again the water first. The Colonials are very partial to this sport.

On the morning of February 20, 1895, I was sick with rheumatism and lay in bed until May 21st, when I got a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. The first application of it relieved me almost entirely from the pain and the second afforded complete relief. In a short time, I was able to be up and about again.—A. T. MORREAU, Luverne, Minn. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

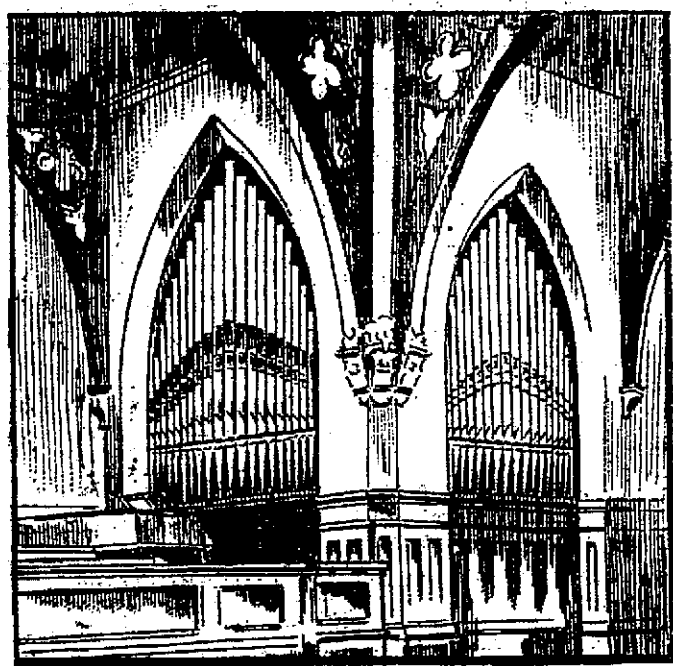
NEW PIPE ORGAN

Dedication of the Bishop Memorial
Chapel Instrument.

REGITAL BY WRAY TAYLOR

Organ and Building—Music Worthy
Such an Occasion—Taylor Gives
One of His Own Compositions.

The new pipe organ built by the John Bergstrom Organ Company of San Francisco, for the Bishop Memorial Chapel, Kamehameha School grounds, was formally dedicated Saturday evening with appropriate exercises. It had been the request of the Hon. Chas. R. Bishop the donor of the instrument, that Wray Tay-



THE NEW ORGAN.
(Photo by Chas. H. Ramsey.)

lor, organist of St. Andrew's Cathedral should preside at the organ at its dedication, and this was carried out. The instrument which is an exceptionally fine one has two manuals, two stops, a pedal keyboard and two combination pedals.

The organ stands in a chamber to the left of the pulpit platform, showing two fronts of richly decorated pipes, the colors harmonizing perfectly with the interior of the beautifully finished building. The action is reversed so that the player sits with his back to the organ, and can see the choir and congregation. The tone of the instrument is excellent, and taken altogether, it is a credit to the builders who have now erected three large organs in the Islands. The chapel is well lighted by electricity.

The program for the occasion opened with the doxology "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," the large audience present standing and joining in the singing to the tune Old Hundred. In the absence of Dr. Hyde who is ill, the Rev. Mr. Leedingham offered up prayer. Then came an "In Memoriam" written by Wray Taylor and played by him in honor of the late Hon. Mrs. Bernice Pauahi Bishop to whose memory the chapel was erected. It was not difficult for one even entirely unacquainted with music to discern that a true artist had been chosen to dedicate the superb instrument. In the playing of Mr. Wray Taylor there is touch, expression and genuine feeling. He seems to throw his whole soul and mind into the music and the result is response no less than grand. He played to all and he played to each and he drew from the organ the sounds of life and from the harmony that appeals to Mr. Taylor has been an important active and effective personage in the development of music here. He is an organizer and a leader and composer of high ability. On Saturday evening, he seemed at his best, handling the instrument he knows so well and loves so well.

A most delightful number was the celebrated Largo by Handel, played by Mrs. Chas. B. Cooper on the violin with organ accompaniment. It was rendered with much artistic skill. The chorus singing by the pupils of the boys and girls' schools was a very prominent feature of the program, and greatly enjoyed by the audience. Much regret was expressed at the announcement that Mrs. R. F. Woodward was unable to sing her number owing to a severe cold. Mr. Arthur Davies gave a sacred solo by Shelley in fine tenor voice, being accompanied on the piano by Principal Richards. Miss Clymer presided at the piano for the girls' chorus when they sang most effectively Sullivan's "Lost Chord." The program was closed with the Star Spangled Banner and Hawaii Hono. The following was the program of the evening:

"Praise God from whom all blessings flow."
Prayer..... Rev. John Leedingham
Organ Solos.....
(a) In Memoriam "Pauahi"..... Wray Taylor
(b) Festival March..... Garratt
Male Chorus—Early my God..... Wit
Kamehameha Glee Club.
Violin Solo—Largo..... Handel
Mrs. Chas. B. Cooper.
Trio—Eventide..... Gaul
Rokina Shaw, Lydia Aholo, Helen Kaloia.
Organ Solo—Concert Fantasy. Arranged
Mr. Wray Taylor.
Organ Solos.....
(a) Intermezzo..... Mancagn
(b) Berceuse..... Delbruck
Mr. Wray Taylor.
Tenor Solo—And I, John, saw the Heav-
enly City..... Shelley
Mr. Arthur Davies.
Girls' Chorus—The Lost Chord..... Sullivan
Kamehameha Girls' Chorus.
Offertoire in C Major..... Lemmings
Mr. Wray Taylor.

ONE CASE OF MEASLES

S. S. China In Strict Quarantine
While In Port.

The P. M. S. S. China, Seabury commander, arrived in port and hauled alongside the Pacific Mail wharf at about 8:30 o'clock Saturday night. Although she started from Yokohama on schedule time, she was not up to her usual standard for it has almost always been her habit to get into port on the night or even the afternoon before the day set for her arrival. The weather met with on this trip over was not at all good and this was the cause of her making slow time.

Upon arrival off the harbor, Dr. Day, the Port Physician, found that when about four days from this port, a case of measles was developed among the Asiatics in the steerage so that, when the China hauled alongside the wharf, a strict quarantine was maintained and nobody allowed aboard. The 668 Japanese and one Chinaman were sent over to the Quarantine Station and the cabin passengers for this port allowed to go ashore.

The present trip seems to have been, up to the time of the arrival of the liner in port, a rather unfortunate one. In San Francisco, Purser Brickwedel

found it necessary to go into the hospital for an operation and C. M. Wilbur, formerly purser of the Aztec, was put in his place. Then came the storm on the way to China and Japan which resulted in the smashing of one of the boats and the damaging of two others. On the way from the Orient here, two of the officers were taken ill and then to cap the climax, the case of measles already detailed above was discovered. The China discharged her cargo of nearly 200 tons and continued on her way to San Francisco at 6 p. m. Sunday, taking a large number of passengers.

CURED OF RHEUMATISM.

How An Old Campaigner Got Rid of a
Painful Malady.

For twelve years, Mr. Lawrence Noaks was a servant of Her Majesty in India, Egypt and South Africa, and then with an honorable discharge he came to Canada and settled down in St. John, N. B. Rugged as his constitution was, it was not unaffected by the exposure incident to a soldier's life in Burmah, the Soudan and the Transvaal, and it is no wonder that when he came to St. John about a year ago, he was attacked with rheumatism, which while it did not prevent him from earning a living, was the occasion of much discomfort and loss of sleep. He complained of pain in his limbs, swollen joints, palpitation of the heart, shortness of breath and great lassitude, which neither his doctor's prescriptions nor the patent medicines to which he resorted, were able to remove. Under these circumstances he was induced to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, with the happiest results. All the disagreeable symptoms were removed and with a supply of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, Mr. Noaks says he would not hesitate to re-enter Her Majesty's army in any part of the world if his services were required.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure paralysis, locomotor ataxia, neuralgia, rheumatism, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, and indigestion; diseases of the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, and all nervous troubles. They are a specific for all the troubles peculiar to the female sex, and in men cure all cases arising from worry, overwork, or excesses. Sold by all dealers in medicine.

Miss O. Moore.

As will be seen by advertisement, a definite date has been set for a grand violin recital at the opera house by the great lady violinist, Miss Eileen O. Moore. Next Saturday night Honolulu people will have the pleasure of listening to Miss O. Moore. In the recital she will be assisted by Mr. Oscar Herold and other prominent local talent. A most attractive program will be arranged. The box plan will open at Wall, Nichols Co. Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock.

I desire to attest to the merits of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as one of the most valuable and efficient preparations on the market. It broke an exceedingly dangerous cough for me in 24 hours, and in gratitude therefor, I desire to inform you that I will never be without it and you should feel proud of the high esteem in which your Remedies are held by people in general. It is the one remedy among ten thousand. Success to it.—O. R. DOWNEY, Editor Democrat, Albion, Ind. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

ECZEMA

Most Torturing, Disfiguring,
Humiliating

Of itching, burning, bleeding, scaly skin and scalp humours, is instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, followed by a full dose of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humour cures.

Cuticura

REMEDIES speedily, permanently, and economically cure Eczema, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBRY & SONS, London. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

☞ "How to Cure Every Skin and Blood Humour," post free.

BAD COMPLEXIONS Purified and Beautified by CUTICURA SOAP.

No Paper! All Tobacco!

GENUINE MANILA CIGARETTES.

Manufactured Expressly For This Market.

These Cigarettes are manufactured from the Choicest Manila Tobacco with Manila Tobacco Wrapper and furnish a delightful short smoke.

Constantly on hand a fine Assortment of HAVANA and MANILA CIGARS and a full line of Pipe, Cigarette and Chewing Tobaccos, manufactured by P. LORILLARD CO., and other prominent American Tobacco Companies.

HOLLISTER & CO.,
Tobaccoists.

Corner Fort and Merchant Sts.

WILLIAM HOOKS

And his interesting family of little Hooks arrived by the last steamer. This family can clean off more LANTANA in a day than any other known family. They do not confine themselves to lantana but undertake anything in the way of BRUSH short of trees. After they have cleaned your land for you we have the TOOLS that you will need to cultivate same with.

William Hook will be glad to meet you and show you his little ones, at—

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

—POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 487—

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial
Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVEEDAM, Manager Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

Art
Pictures,FRAMED
OR
UNFRAMED,

—AT—

King Bros' Art Store.

110 HOTEL ST.

DETROIT
JEWEL
STOVES

We are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

- MERIT JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coll.
- EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coll;
1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coll.
- CITY JEWEL RANGE.
2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coll, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.
- WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MODERN JEWEL STOVE.
3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.

HONOLULU.

CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED

Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scoury, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scoury Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter.
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 25c. and in cases containing six times the quantity, 15c. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LECHE and MIDLAND OCEANIC DRUG COMPANY, Ltd., London, England.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

(Limited)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE
INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND

LIFE. Established 1836.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... £3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.

CAPITAL..... £1,000,000.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LD.

AGENTS.

CASTLE & COKE
IMPORTERS

LIFE AND FIRE

INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co
OF BOSTON.

Etna Fire Insurance Company

OF HARTFORD.

J. S. WALKER.

General Agent the Hawaiian Islands:

Royal Insurance Company:

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.;

ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL

INSURANCE CO.;

WILHELM OF MADDEBURG INSURANCE CO.;

SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF

CANADA;

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL

UNION.

Rm. 12, Spreckels Bldg. Honolulu, H. I.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed

agents of the above company are prepared

to insure risks against fire on Stone and

Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored

therein on the most favorable terms. For

particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co

OF BREMEN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co

OF BREMEN.

The above Insurance Companies have

established a general agency here, and the

undersigned, general agents, are author-

ized to take risks against the dangers of the

sea at the most reasonable rates and on the

most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co.,

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Co

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and re-

serve, reichsmarks..... 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance com-

panies..... 101,650,000

Total reichsmarks..... 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and re-

serve, reichsmarks..... 8,800,000

Capital their reinsurance com-

panies..... 35,000,000

Total reichsmarks..... 43,800,000

The undersigned, general agents of the

above two companies, for the Hawaiian

Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings,

Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Ma-

chinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills,

and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or

damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Ltd.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1896,

£12,954,583.

1- Authorized Capital..... £2,000,000

Subscribed..... £1,000,000

Paid up Capital..... £1,000,000

2- Fire Fund..... £1,000,000

3- Life and Annuity Funds..... £1,000,000

Revenue Fire Branch..... 1,407,000

Revenue Life and Annuity

Branches..... 1,407,000

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life

Departments are free from liability in respect

of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.,

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette

(Semi-Weekly).

